THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:—
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,663—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve,
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ..
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. Tuesday.
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th July
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
BL CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Ormau	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th "
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. Da Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV. :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 10th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

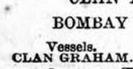
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	13th July.



PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Forbes St., Bombay. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	5th Aug

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
The following cargo steamers have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	3700	300 8th July.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400 24th "

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively,
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 14th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th July 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.
THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.
In tins Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE.
AS SUPPLIED TO THE CLUBS AND MILITARY MESSES THROUGHOUT WESTERN INDIA.
Hand-picked Berries, in 7lb. Frazils, Rs. 7.
Roasted and ground in Bombay with greatest care and attention, Re. 1-2 per lb. tin.
English prepared Coffee in 1lb. tins, hermetically sealed, Re. 1-5.
TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkts., per pkt.	Rs.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 " "	"	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties, per catty	"	6 12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	"	2 12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 " "	"	3 0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	"	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.	"	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt.	"	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 "	"	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	"	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE TRIBES ON MY FRONTIER,"
BEHIND THE BUNGALOW, BY EHA,
With very many clever Sketches by the illustrator of "The Tribes."
CHAPTERS :—

I.—Eugaging a Boy.	XI.—The Ayah.
II.—The Boy at Home.	XII.—R. R. the Pundit.
III.—The Dog Boy.	XIII.—Hurree, the Dirzee.
IV.—The Ghorawalla, or Syce.	XIV.—The Malee.
V.—Bootlair Saheb, Anglice the Butler.	XV.—The Bheestee.
VI.—Domingo, the Cook.	XVI.—Tom, the Barber.
VII.—The Man of Lamps.	XVII.—Our "Nowkers"—The March Past. Postscript. The Gowlee, or Doodwallah. The Miscellaneous Wallahs.
VIII.—The Hamal.	
IX.—The Body Guard.	
X.—That Dhobie.	

Price Rs. 4-8; post free, Rs. 4-12; or by V.-P. P. Rs. 4-14.
THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

INDIAN CIGARS.
PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smoke procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ... per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ... " 100	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... " 100	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ... " 100	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... " 100	3 0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco ... per box 2 12

CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand ... per box	100 2 2

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.
THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Rs. a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3 8
" " No. 2 " "	3 4
" " No. 3 " "	3 0

TOBACCOS.

	Rs. a.
Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet.	1 0
Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	1 0
Do. do. Three Castles do.	1 0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box	3 0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt.	1 4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1 2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.
Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1 2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2 4

1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid and free of all expense to any address in England for Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster do. do. do. do. " 105
1,000 Nobles do. do. do. do. " 115
1,000 No. 1 Javas do. do. do. do. " 142
1,000 " 2 " do. do. do. do. " 130
1,000 " 3 " do. do. do. do " 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.
IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from [illegible] perspire from every pore."
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.
WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."
SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE.
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.
THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.
PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PHILLIPS' "GORGINA." PER JAR AS. 8.
Used with marked success in cases of Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin affections.
POONA, Temple House Camp, Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Building & Byculla Bridge.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.
Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk — FOX'S PATENT STEEL / LOCK RIB / PARAGON FRAMES — Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles.
Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.
SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, S[illegible] Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual co[illegible] appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexam[illegible] prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of c[illegible] robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanyi[illegible]
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy v[illegible] 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VIT[illegible] OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervous Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsapari lla, &c., are often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of Ind as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constit tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impair vigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is able cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inc that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. D[illegible] Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impress ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FO[illegible]
TREACHER & COM[illegible]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA A[illegible]
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplie[illegible]

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SCO[illegible]
VETE[illegible]
HORSE[illegible] Rs. 10 per month. Horses stand[illegible] Horses bought[illegible] towards buyi[illegible] attention. H[illegible] in the yard. shoeing For[illegible] practical F[illegible] done
TEL[illegible]
POW[illegible] H[illegible] of Alt[illegible] extren[illegible] Binoc[illegible] penet[illegible]
O[illegible] ned[illegible] sta[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY will open on SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, in their GRAND AND REFINED MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office: SOUNDY and Co., Music Warehouse. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Second and Back Seats only.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

NOTICE.

1 CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 6th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel, Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 6th July a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 14 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th July 1889, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th July 1889.

RICHARD PILE, Managing Director.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

Just to hand per s. s. "Thames."

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES, MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.

	Rs.		Rs.
No. 3—22 by 17 by 16 in...	214	No. 20—31 by 24 by 22 in...	425
,, 10—26 by 20 by 20 in...	293	,, 31—38 by 26 by 23 in...	560
,, 15—28 by 22 by 21 in...	338	,, 41—33 by 29 by 23 in...	650

* Fitted with Two Doors and Two Distinct Locks.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, 37, Parsee Bazar, Bombay. Established 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE (GERSTETNER'S PATENT.) TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, ... OF the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, ... PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the ... Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes ...

... full working order, consist of two ... machinery and appliances ... Rice. There are besides ... round, and houses for the ... tants.

... of unpolished Rice or ...

... a dozen horizontal oil ... Castor Oil, but not ...

... deposit the sum of ... nada, in the name ... d.

... uilt is held on a 99 ... adavapilly Estate. ... can be obtained on ...

J. INNES, ... mpany, Limited.

... licate, will be ... n charge Madras ... pened at 12 noon ... f STORES (more ... March 1890. ... Stores if required ... ender. ... pplication to the ...

... inted forms procur- ... e Ordnance Officer, ...

... a deposit of rupees ... money, which will ... ee t, or rejection ...

... nditions will be ... ecute an agree- ... up h's earnest- ...

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... Directory ... panies,— ... Harbour, ... —Foreign ... Direc- ... es and ... Bom- ...

... zette ...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KOKA WINE.—It has delicious taste and nice flavour; it is an excellent Tonic Aperitive, refreshing, and digestive. Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle. WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!! Ready hemmed, from one anna each, a price never known in Bombay for the quality and size. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a good ENGINEER at once for a Cotton Mill up-country. Apply JAMES SCOTT & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED—TWO ENGINEERS holding Second or Third Class Certificates. Apply at the office of the Reay Paper Mills, No 10, Medows Street, Fort.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls' School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Apollo Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—Just received and in prime condition at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Moline and Co., London. Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen; Imperial Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen; Pints, Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to G. W. READ, 2, Old British Hote Lane.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY ... on proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED a brand-new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury. Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

TO BE LET.

A well-furnished HOUSE on Palli Hill, Bandora, for three or four months, now in the occupation of Mr. J. F. H. Graham.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Farms for one year, commencing from 1st August 1889 and ending with 31st July 1890, both days inclusive, of the following description:—

I. The exclusive privilege for RETAILING BHANG and GANJA in the villages of each of the Talukas of the Kolaba District, in which these drugs are at present being sold by retail. Each tender must be either for the whole District or for one or more Talukas thereof, and must specify the sum of Rupees that the tenderer offers for the said privilege.

II. The exclusive privilege for retailing OPIUM in the villages of each of the Talukas of the Kolaba District in which it is at present being sold by retail. Each tender must be either for the whole District or for one or more Talukas thereof, and must specify the minimum number of lbs. of opium the tenderer binds himself to retail during the above period of one year.

The Tenders must reach the undersigned on the 18th July 1889 before 12 noon or before that date. Tenders for the farm of opium must be separate from those for the drugs. Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100.

In case it is found that no tender is acceptable the undersigned will publicly, on the said day and at the said place, sell the above farms by auction.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept a tender of a particular description for any tender, and the final order on the subject will be passed by the Commissioner of Abkari. The tenderers and bidders will be held to be bound for the amounts bid by them respectively pending the final order of the said Commissioner.

The terms of the license for the farm are the same as for the current year.

Further information, if wanted, will be given during office hours in the office of the undersigned on application,

W. F. SINCLAIR, Acting Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 5th July 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co., BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION Including Postage.

Twelve months.....Rs. 26
Six months .....,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
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Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250
RESERVE FUND.....£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of_____18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
1875 ..... £388,156
1888 ..... £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£1,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£2,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hummum-street.

FANCY STATIONERY.

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Do. do. Grey Calico..... ,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards.....	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards.....	0	12
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Ivy Correspondence	1	8
Swallow	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence.....	0	12
Assorted	0	12
Primrose, Bouquet.....per packet	0	12
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Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
Cinderella	0	12
Canvas Shell	0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0	12
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Revolving Cabinet..... ,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet ..... ,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet.....	4	0
C-24 Cabinet .....each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... ,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note ..... per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes...	0	12
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This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceeding y energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	760
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Dreul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	390
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,125
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...		230
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	360	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	257½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	397½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,100	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.ct	150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	650
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,450
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	860
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Cº, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
adian Guaradted Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		42
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co, Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	...
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	101xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mcdy & Co.					48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	,,	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1 308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	100	Rs. 3	94
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	...	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125	...	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	537½
Bellary S. & W. Mill.	871	500	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	765
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,115
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7 0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,100
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	750
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	0	Rs. 0	1070
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	525
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	50	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	552½
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co	700	150	15	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1 0	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	820
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	70
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	50	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. &	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	32½
James Greaves Mill	1,32	50	50	Rs. 2	720
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	(		100
Increased	1,483	95	95	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	...	900	1,000		850
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattcw Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	700
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 10	1,020
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S.	5004		1,000	Rs. 100	2,050
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	20	20	Rs. 3	17½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,075
Manecksee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,222½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1 0	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	725
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	415
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	70
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
Prince of Wales S.	2,180		125	..	45
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	912½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
sasson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,340
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	910
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Ver.amgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-9
Cakolas	,, 249
Mexican Dollars	,, 224-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 290
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent	101½
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New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	2½
Port Trust Bonds	97½

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	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
France	3 Do do.	1-71½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1-71¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99⅜
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days'	do. 99⅜
China	60 Do.	do. 223

THE fortified serai at Landi Kotal is now practically completed. It boasts a mess-house, five quarters for officers and barrack accommodation for a limited number of men. There is water laid on to the quarters and barracks, and a covered tank has been furnished capable of holding a reserve of 60,000 gallons. This does not, however, quite solve the water-supply question in relation to the possible location of 1,500 or 2,000 troops and followers, with transport animals, in case of war. It is believed, however, that water could be conveyed in pipes to a spot within three-quarters of a mile of the serai, sufficient to meet all possible requirements. It remains for the Government to decide whether the outlay of money upon such a scheme is desirable. As more attention is now being paid to the Khyber line of advance, this question is likely to receive consideration very shortly.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmagao and Orion (s), Trieste.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 11-53 to-day.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon, weather permitting, at 5-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer and s. s. Orion entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Rohilla left it on Saturday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 3,32,030.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s.s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 11,52,041.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Gwalior will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Labourdonnais entered the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Knight Errant yesterday. The s. s. Marlborough left it yesterday.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,643 ; daily average, 154 ; total of new admissions, 695.

LOST.—Mrs. Chope, residing at Nepean Sea Road, reports having dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 200, somewhere about Malabar Hill on Sunday evening.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th June 1889 was 59,480 maunds and in money Rs. 25,035.

FOUND.—A currreney note for Rs. 10 was found on the Esplanade on Saturday. The money has been forwarded yesterday to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

FIRE AT COLABA PRESS.—A fire broke out on Saturday in the Colaba Press Company's premises, but it was quickly extinguished by the mill-hands, not, however, before damage to the extent of Rs. 400 was caused. The origin of the fire is not known.

DURBAR AT ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—A Durbar is to be held at the Elphinstone High School, Esplanade, at 5 p.m. this evening for handing over to Rao Bahadur N. V. Bapat, retired Curator of the Government Central Book Depot, conferring on him the title of "Rao Bahadur."

GAMBLERS.—Inspector Dillon charged Sher Mahomed and four other Mahomedans with gambling with cards, dice, and money at Theli Road on Saturday night. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, before whom the case was tried, fined the accused Rs. 30 each.

BURGLARY AT FORAS ROAD.—Mr. P. D. Framjee's Machine Depot at Foras Road, Byculla, was broken into on Saturday night last, and three bundles of leather belting, valued at Rs. 170, stolen therefrom, an entrance being effected into the premises by forcing open a window facing a sweeper's gully.

THE COST OF AN ENCORE.—Cassum Tar Mahomed was charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday with creating a disturbance in the Alfred Theatre on Saturday night while a performance was in progress. The accused said he only encored one of the actors. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 5.

THEFT OF WATCHES.—Shaik Mahomed Bapoo, residing at Victoria Bunder, reports the theft of a brass watch and an umbrella, valued at Rs. 16, from his premises on Saturday.—Balla Meya Shaboodeen, residing at Bengalpoora, reports the theft of a metal watch, valued at Rs. 15, from his premises on Sunday.

BURGLARY AT BAPTY ROAD.—The premises of a woman named Vuzeerbee, residing at Bapty Road, were [illegible] during last night during her absence and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 110, stolen from two boxes, which were found broken open.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. H. I. Chafe, residing at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, reports that on Sunday last a tin box containing a silver keyless watch, two silver watch chains, two gold finger rings, three sapphires, a set of gold studs, and a gold watch, of the collective value of Rs. 196, was stolen from a shelf in his dressing room.

THE ROBBERY FROM THE ARSENAL.—The case in which two burnishers are charged with the theft of a considerable amount of property from the Arsenal, and in which two Borahs are charged with receiving the stolen property, was called on for hearing before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday. The Borah, who was sent to prison, was released on bail, and the case was remanded till Monday to enable the police to make further enquiry.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Pinto Vito, of the s.s. Singapore, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police on Saturday that he drew the sum of Rs. 10 from the purser of the vessel in two currency notes for Rs. 5 each on the forenoon of that day and put the notes in his box, but in the afternoon he missed them. A search was made and the notes were found in a box belonging to a boy in the same ship, who absconded immediately the police was sent for. The boy's description was obtained and a search is being made for him.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Brathally Mahomed was placed before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday by Inspector Saunders on a charge of breaking into the house of Dawood Hajee, residing in Oomercarry, and stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of the same man, valued at Rs. 48-2. The theft was committed on the 1st instant and the accused was arrested on Sunday while attempting to dispose of the stolen property. The witness denied the charge, and the case was postponed till Thursday next to enable the accused to produce evidence.

GAMBLING AT COOMBARWARRA AND MAHIM.—Abdoola Mahomed Ally and twelve others were yesterday charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gambling in a common gaming house at Coombarwarra, 3rd Street, that forenoon with dice and money. All the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted ; Abdoola Mahomed Ally and another were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 7 each.—Mahomed Goolam and two others were yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway before the same Magistrate with being found gambling at the Mahim Bazaar on Sunday last with dice and money. They were also convicted. Mahomed Goolam was fined Rs. 5 and the other two Rs. 3 each.

THEFT FROM MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., BYCULLA.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Bulwant Soobana, a cooly-labourer employed at the establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla Branch, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing three bottles of oil of peppermint, a tin flask of gunpowder, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 10-10, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co. On Saturday last Inspector Cobb, on receiving certain information, arrested the accused, and on searching his house at Peerkhan Lane, found the articles, the subject-matter of this charge, in his possession. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THANKSGIVING MEETING.—The Bombay Tamil Native Christian Association, a society having the amelioration of the native church and the propagation of the Gospel to the heathens among its objects, celebrated their first thanksgiving meeting on Saturday last at the residence of Rev. J. Diago, close to St. Paul's, Kamatipura, for the success they had experienced during the short space of two months, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Diogo. The meeting was well attended by the Tamil-speaking natives—men and women. The lecturer, Mr. A. G. Joseph, chose for his subject, "The Wages of Sin is Death," and went through it very ably, impressing the Christian truth on the audience with examples and quotations. A few others also spoke. Tamil lyrics were sung to the accompaniment of a violin at intervals. The meeting, amidst rejoicing, broke up after partaking of tea, biscuits, &c., Much praise is due to the managing committee.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgum Police Court Mr. W. Maidment, Abkari Inspector, residing at Mahim, Davejee Babajee, and Ramchunder Bapoojee, the former a groom and the latter a peon in the service of Mr. A. R. Maidment, Sub-Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, who is at present residing with his brother, Mr. W. Maidment, at Mahim, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of assault and the abetment of the offence preferred against them by Succaram Mahadow, a gardener in the service of Mr. T. Bromley, residing at Mahim, alleged to have been committed on the complainant on the evening of Monday, the 1st instant, at Mahim. The case for the prosecution was, that on the evening of the date in question, Mrs. W. Maidment, in company of other ladies, went to the gardon of Mr. Bromley at Mahim, when the complainant, who was in charge of the garden, objected to the ladies visiting the garden, as he said he had strict orders from his master not to allow Mr. W. Maidment or his family in the garden. Mrs. Maidment and her lady-companions left the garden and returned home. A few minutes after accused No. 3, Ramchunder, came to the garden and asked the complainant to accompany him to the bungalow, as Mr. W. Maidment wanted to speak to him. On his declining to do so, Mr. W. Maidment came over to the garden, seized the complainant by the hair of his head, struck him several blows about the head and body, and knocked him down on the ground. A crowd collected, and at the suggestion of some of the people who had assembled the complainant ran into his hut in the garden. The accused Dewjee and Ramchunder rushed into the hut and dragged him out, when Mr. Maidment again struck him. Mr. Maidment, the first defendant, pleaded great provocation, adding that it was a very strange order issued by Mr. Bromley not to allow him and his family specially to visit the garden, as they had never been there before, and further stated that while he was leaving the place the complainant became very excited and insolent and ordered him out of the garden at once, saying he was at that time the sole master of the place, whereupon he struck him. The Magistrate convicted the three accused, and fined Mr. Maidment Rs. 15 and the other two Rs. 5 each.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Smith
Col Lane
Mr A Bleasley
Miss Saxby
Mr G M Harriott
Mrs F Graham
Col F W Grant
Capt and Mrs Vernon Garrett, child and wife
Mr Khuda Bukhsh
Mrs Strachan
Mr A Clough
Mr and Mrs Baker
Mr G E Howse
Mr and Mrs Mein
Mr B Samuel
Mr Melvon
Mr G W Christison
Mr C H Hampden
Mr J Freeman
Mr W J Gault
Major F H Blanshard
Hon'ble Phillip and Mrs Nolan
Mr A Stuart
Lieut G G Birdwood
Lieut-Col G E Reade
Mr Quinlan
Mr Athvill Ellis
Mr Peppe
Capt Burn Murdoch
Dr and Mrs Naylor
Mr G N Cave
Rev E Jermyn
Mr Henry Cousens
Surg-Maj W A Gillgan
Col Mackesy
Mr A C Hiron
Rev A Norton
Lieut A W Warden
Mr Dermott
Mr Walshe
Mr J H Clayton
Mrs Chope and 2 children

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Claxton Peppe
Col and Mrs Wylie and 2 children
Mr H Alexander
Miss Ogilvie
Mr F B Dickinson
Mr Rainford
Mr E Zollinger
Mr Hanney
Mr F C Fabricius
Maj Wyghton
Mr Johnson
Mr Geo T Jackson
Mr A Lyle
Mr Rawlinson
Mr R L Campbell

FOR VENICE.

Rev J Taylor

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G W F Browne, 16th July—

FOR BRINDISI—Col and Mrs Home, Surg-Genl Costello, Mr F G Monahan, Hon'ble W Benett, Hon'ble J W Quinton, and Mr Bain.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J H C Dunsterville, Revd W Hooper, Dr R A S Chard, Mr W H Oakes, Col Rolland, Mr and Mrs C Seton Lindsay.
FOR LONDON—Miss Hasley, Mrs Hamilton Low and Mr F S Paine.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Captain J Reeves, 23rd July—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C A White, Mr and Mrs Lyall and child, Mr T A Innes, Revd W H Bray, Mr and Mrs Hobson, Col Palmer, Col H H Hallett, Mr J G Jopp, Mr Innes, Mr A Mackenzie, Mr R S Whiteaway, Mr H I Lloyd, Capt Blyth, Mr G A S B Broune, Mr W Fox Strangeways, Mr. W G Wood, Mr C H Espley, Mr R A Moore, Mr J Macpherson, Mr and Mrs Brodhurst, Dr Handerson, Lieut-Col J H Meiklejohn and Mr W R Phillips.
FOR LONDON—Mr H E Thomson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmagao with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 3,182 tons, Captain A Buck, which arrived on Saturday from New Port, brought a cargo of 400 tons of coal. She is consigned to Edward Bates and Co.

THE ship Huntley Castle, 624 tons, Captain Nakoda, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, brought a cargo of 10,911 bags of sugar. She is consigned to H J M Cassum.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain B Vidos, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trieste with a general cargo and one Chinee, as cabin passenger, and nine deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. C. Graham.	1916	Alexander-son	B	F. Muir & Co.
,, City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Marlborough	1164	Kidder	H J	J. Mackintosh &Co.
,, Start	1534	Darley	K	J. Mackintosh &Co.
,, Kt. Errant	2240	Mathews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Asama	2449	Smith	N	Killiok Nixon & Co.
,, Lepanto	1560	Wise	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Q	M. Maritimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Singapore	2231	Parodi	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Gwalior	1603	Nantes	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Peshawur	2977	Moule	6	P. & O. Co.
,, Busheer	539	Forbes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Baghdad	809	White	10	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Rothwell	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Landoura	2148	Clark	12	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, H. Balckow.	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao, July 6.
	Orion (s)	Vidos	Trieste, June 10.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Byculla, for Rangoon.
,, Arabia, for Gibraltar via Kurrachee and Marseilles.
,, Busheer, for Marmagao.
,, Methley Hall, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Orion, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
3 Putiala s ..... Smith ..... Singapore, June 19.
Electrician s ..... Brown ..... Liverpool, June 1.
Moray s ..... Duncan ..... Hongkong, June 18.
4 Chindwara s ..... Smith ..... Bombay, June 10.
Glaucus bq ..... Cook ..... Liverpool, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamer Arratoon Apcar. Ship Main.
July 4.—Steamer Kapurthala.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July.
5 Lalpoors s ..... Negapatam.

ONE of the most curious passages in Motley's very bright and interesting letters is the account, as given by Lady Dufferin, of Mr. Disraeli's attire when he first entered London society. She met him at a large dinner-party, and this was his costume : "He wore a black velvet coat lined with satin, purple trousers with a gold band running down the outside seam, a scarlet waistcoat, long lace ruffles falling down to the tips of his fingers, white gloves with several brilliant rings outside them, and long black ringlets rippling down upon his shoulders."

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the soft ness of Cotton. Samples on application o the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Thomas, Major, BI, Manchester Regt, from priv leave, from England.
Smith, Capt, By, N Art, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Capt, N-W P RI, M Fusrs, from leave, from England.
Hickson, Surg, BI, medical staff, from leave, from England.
Wave, 2nd Lieut, 7th By Cav, on way to Jacobabad, from Poona.

JULY 7.

Rawlinson, Major, M S C, on furlough, from Secundrabad.
Houghton, Capt, By, N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 8.

Blan shard, Major, By, 12th Inf, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Newnham, 2nd Lieut, 5th By Cav, on way to Quetta, from Satara.
Dunsterville, Capt, By RA, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Thomas, Major, BI Manchester Regt, to rejoin, to Agra
Hickson, Surgn, BI Med Staff, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Stewart, Capt, NWS, R M Fusrs, to rejoin, to Chur buttea.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

HEAD QUARTERS, SIMLA, 27th June, 1889.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :

Corps of Guides.—Lieut N G H Turner, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Batn 4th Bo Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in para. 331, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., are qualified for appointment on the Regt, general and personal Staff of the Army :—Capts C G M Fasken, C B Brownlow, G W B Swiney, A Wallace, H A Carleton, W E Bunbury, W D Thomson, H F K Waldron, and P M Carpendale, and Lieut W R Little, Bengal S C, Capt R I Scallon, D S O, Bo S C.

The undermentioned have passed the examinations noted against their names :—Surma Valley Light Horse :—Lieut E L Edgar, 2nd Lt R Steward, Qr Mr Sergt D M McLeod, Troop Sergt-Major A S Penny, Sergt W Townsend-Smith, Lance Corpl M Bigge, Privates D L Black, C Cumming, G R Geale, J Grie, son, F W Hight, D M Jamie, A J Reid, G Hunt-Ross and M G Thomson.

Ghazipur Light Horse—Lieut H Aitchison, and Sergts A B Ross and H H Sandilands.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Lieut J H Oatts, Sergts C Selby and A Robertson ; Corpl W F McDonell, Trptr B Boleau and Private W R Rice.

Allahabad Troop Light Horse—Troop Sergt-Maj H W Conduit ; Sergts A H Clark, T G Pike and J C Fleming.

Gorakhpur Light Horse—Major A W Cruickshank and Corpl R James.

Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles—Lieut T M Elliot.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Qr-mr J C Warne.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt A L Saunders, Lieuts W Donkin and E Penny ; Color-Sergt P Ryan, Sergts T Menasse, W Amis and G Schwanke, Corpl (now Sergt) J Kimberley.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut J P Farrell, and T A Pope, Color-Sergt W Leslie, H Pereira and O Jones ; Sergts J L Anderson, W M Mason, W Stotesbury, and G Mathews, Corpl H Hobbs, and C E Gardiner.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifles Corps.—Lieut S B Tritton.

East Indian Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieuts F A Wright, Sergt G A F Walker, Corpl F Burgoyne, F Froom, T Carr, J Brien, C E Haworth, C Matthews, A Doggett, W L Allen, D Fraser, T Burgees and T Robbins ; Lce-Corpls S Powell, T H Todd and C P Bremmer, Privates J E Burgess, F W Humphrys, V S Newton, H Collet and G Davis.

Seebipore Vol Rifle Corps—Lieuts J H Gilliland, Privates G F Hottings, F Bion and J Morrison.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Captain F W Thurston, Sergt P Rozario, Corpls G Blackburn and G Walers, Privates A Quieros and F D Matthews.

Allahabad Vol Rifle Corps—Color-Sergt C N Nuttall, Sergts W H Harvey, and R V Kirkby, Corpl J M Hughes, Lce-Corpl T A Bobb, and Private M C Gordon.

Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps—Lieuts W E H E Smyth and J Harwood.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—Capt E Rose.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt G F [illegible] Lieut H Cooney, Sergts [illegible] S W White.
Taylor, Privates W King and [illegible] (mounted section).

Bengal Nagpur Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—Major T H Wright, Capt R T Denne, Lieuts A M Clarke, J Tait, and A Rhind

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE THIRTEENTH SERIES of the WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1889-90.

SUBJECT:—SANSKRIT and the PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT.

The series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.

Candidates for Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the thirty-first day of August next.

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd July 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles the irs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 9/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Standard Life
Hornby Row. Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF OLD LEAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Palky Moholla or Khaduck Street in the godown of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Mullookhoy and by his order and on account and at the risk of Khoja Jivun Oomersey.

About 100 cwt of old lead.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases black lenos.
1 „ brown half hose.
5 „ white mulls and jacconets.
10 bales grey shirtings, 7lbs.
5 „ white handkerchiefs.
6 „ grey table covers.
2 cases coloured velvet.
5 rolls leather beltings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 9, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF PORTABLE ENGINE, CRANE, STEAM-HAMMER, SUGARCANE AND OIL MILLS, CUPOLA MACHINES, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Foundry, near G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, and B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Road Station, by order of the Directors of Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co., Ld., consisting of portable engine 12 H. P., portable crane 4 tons, steam hammer, plate-bending machine, screw cutting machine, lathe, bend-saw machine, shaping machines, drilling machine, blowers, cupola, card bottom press, sugarcane mills, oil mills, galvanized plates and wire, scrap iron, corrugated iron sheets, zinc sheets, blacksmiths' kit, moulding sand, coal trucks, bolts and nuts, hammers, scantlings, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 9, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

SINCE the date of our last weekly report a moderate rainfall has been registered at the Presidency and generally in the mofussil, and though in some districts the fall has been comparatively light, it has sufficed for present needs, and prospects, as a rule, are favourable. With the exception of a small and intermittent demand for Cotton from local spinners there has been no enquiry worth mentioning for that staple, but the tone of the market has kept steady at the previous week's quotations. Wheat has been quiet in presence of a slack demand, but prices generally have been maintained. A good deal was doing in the earlier part of the week in Linseed and Rapeseed; but latterly demand has fallen off in sympathy with home advices, and rates in some cases have receded a little. Supported by Calcutta and strengthened by the improvement in Silver wired from London exchange has been firm, and quotations are higher than they were a week ago by 1-16 for Bank Bills on demand and 13-32d for three months' sight Credits, but business has been upon a very small scale. Four per cent. Government Paper has declined ⅛ per cent. Freights are quiet, and the higher rates now asked by holders of tonnage stop fresh business. In imports, the market for ready business is very quiet, but there are now many more indents going forward and generally at some advance in prices.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	6,10,500
„ „ Branches	Dec. „	2,18,040
Other Deposits	Dec. „	11,60,915
Government Securities	Inc. „	8,05,540
Loans	Inc. „	6,12,950
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	8,39,676
Cash with other Banks	Dec. „	53,602
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	8,61,532

The market continues easy, and judging by the current of trade there is not likely to be as much demand again for the present. The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay issued this afternoon, however, shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of 8½ lahks, and from the figures which we give above it will be seen that although there had been a considerable diminution in Bills discounted, Private Deposits had fallen off largely, and there was a good deal more out on Loan, resulting in a net increase in trade requirements of over 9½ lakhs, the Bank's balance being helped by an increase in Government Deposits. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent. per annum, no change having been made last Thursday.

EXCHANGE was firm on last mail day at the previous Saturday's quotations, but business was very dull. Forward Bills were quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits after the present month; and Bank Telegraphic ready and for future transfer at 1s. 4½d., Demand having been 1s. 4 5-32d. for September and thereafter, but these rates brought out no buyers of Bank remittance. On Wednesday the market opened firmer again with only one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d., who, however, speedily withdrew, and the rate then became general at 1s. 4 5-16d., but beyond one or two transactions in the earlier part of the day at the lower rate there was nothing doing. For ready Bank Demand there was no enquiry at our quotation; but Telegraphic and Demand were taken later in the day at 1s. 4 5-32d. On Thursday, and a little private paper was placed at 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for this month and at 1s 4 11-32d. for August delivery; but the enquiry for Bank remittance continued extremely limited, buyers apparently holding off as rates came very firm from Calcutta at 1-32d higher than those ruling here, this market also closing firm with 1s 4 5-32d offering for Bank Telegraphic and 1s 4 3-16d for Demand. Rates from Calcutta came firm again on Friday, and the same tone continued to prevail here, but apparently with little business passing on either side. The demand for remittance was insignificant, and though a few Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4 11-32d. and 1s. 4 3⅜d. for this and next month, respectively, the supply was extremely limited. Bank Telegraphic was available, for August transfer and onwards, at 1s. 4 3-16d. Rates opened on Saturday at an advance of 1-32d. on Friday's quotations, which was lost, however, on the receipt of Calcutta rates, Bank Demand there having been quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d. against 1s. 4¼ on the previous day. The late strengthening influence in this market having come from the other Presidency we closed weak on Saturday afternoon; but the day's record of business was almost a blank. To-day the market has been steady, not to say firm, but rather irregular. 1s. 4 7-32d. for demand Bank Bills was available for a short time early in the morning, but did not last long. We quote Bank Telegraphic and Demand at 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d. for September-December transfer and delivery, respectively, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 13-32d. after August, the following being our closing ready rates:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·72	„
Do.	6 do.	1·73½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet but steady at 100⅝ for Fours for cash and 100 9-16 for the 30th instant during the greater part of last Tuesday; but before closing the rate advanced 1-16 per cent., and 100 11-16 became the cash quotation for Fours, the other Paper being called 104½ nominal. The advance, however, was not maintained on Wednesday, and 100⅝ was again quoted for Fours for cash, which was the rate throughout the day, with the next account 100½, but with little business passing on either line. The following day Fours for cash were again quoted in the earlier part of the day at 100 11-16 with the next settlement at 100 9-16; but the cash rate receded in the afternoon, and the advance was lost 100⅝ having been the closing quotation and 100½ again named for the account. On Friday the market was weaker, and rates both for money and account gave way 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., closing at 100 9-16 for Fours for cash and at 100 7-6 for the settlement of the 30th instant, with buyers for the account. The feeling remained quiet to the close of the week at the above quotation for Fours for cash, with the next account, however, quoted at 100½, but with little doing on either line. The market has been quiet again to-day with Fours for cash at 100 9-16 for the next account at 100½ and for the August settlement at 100 7-16, but at closing the cash price was 100½. The other Paper is quoted at 104⅜ nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan are unchanged, at 107¾, Port Trust bonds are ¼ per cent higher, at 97¼.

SHARES have been a quiet market again during the past week, and the changes in our list this evening are comparatively few in number. Compared with our quotations of last Monday City of Bombay Mill shares are Rs. 25 higher, Central India and Swadeshi are Rs. 15 higher, Queen, Rs. 12½, James Greaves and Presidency Rs. 10, Lockmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, and Southern Mahratta Rs. 7½, and Albert Edward Rs. 5. On the other hand, Bombay United, Coorla, Mahalakshmi, Sholapore, and Khatao Makanji are Rs. 10 lower, Oriental and Gordon are Rs. 7½ down, Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 5 lower, and Alliance are Rs. 2½ down. In Press shares, Colaba, Munmar, and Sabapathy are Rs. 10 higher, Prince of Wales are 7 up, Breuls Cawnpore are Rs. 30 down, English Press are Rs. 2½ lower. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down for the 1st issue and Rs. 10 for the others. Port Canning are Rs. 5 up. Bombay Flour are Rs. 5 higher.

The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, transferring to the Reserve Fund three lakhs and to the Fund to meet losses two lakhs, and carrying forward Rs. 2,06,000. The Bank of Bengal pays a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., transferring to the Reserve Fund 3½ lakhs and carrying forward Rs. 4,48,000.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The dispute between the piece-goods dealers and the one importing firm which still held out was finally settled on Wednesday last—a result which was quite expected in the bazaar, looking to the inadequate support which the house in question was receiving from their Marwadi friends. We understand that it was by the timely intervention of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who possesses the full confidence of the dealers, that the amicable settlement which has re-established the usual business relation between the piece-goods dealers and the firm in question was brought about. The latter has now agreed not to have any direct dealings with the Marwadi buyers, and the Marwadis have now no friends left to sell goods to them, except through the medium of the piece-goods dealers, who are also believed to be upon the watch for any manufacturers on the other side who may happen to execute any orders for Marwadis. A well-known manufacturer who has direct dealings with dealers without the medium of European firms is under suspicion; but as the details to hand are not authentic enough to enable the dealers to make out a case, they are letting the manufacturer alone for the present. Business has been upon a small scale throughout the week, the offtake from the bazaar not having exceeded 2,200 packages of *imported Goods* and 1,100 bales of *local Cloth* and prices are unchanged all round. The stock of *Grey Goods* is increasing.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* is steady at last Monday's quotations, but business has been upon a limited scale. Telegraphic advices from Hong-Kong reported sales of *local Spinnings* for the week ending on last Thursday at 5,000 bales, with Exchange then standing at Rs. 228½, but the rate has since become Rs 227½ to Rs 227¼. Such large sales as the above, however, at an Exchange of Rs. 228½ had a considerable effect upon the China buyers, who made considerable purchases of No. 20s at current rates and the week's sales aggregate 4,000 bales. The feeling to-day, however, is somewhat quieter. The following are the last official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„ 5¼	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„ 5 11-16	„ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„ 5 11-16	„ 6¼	„
„ ..	.. „ 16s	„	„ 6⅛	„ 6⅛	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„ 6⅞	„ 7	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„ 7 3-16	„ 7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„ 7¼	„ 8	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The local Mills have come out as buyers to a limited extent on two or three days, and have taken a few hundred bales from most of the descriptions now on stock; but exporters have not been in the market except for a few small lots of Oomra description, and upon the whole the week's transactions have been within a small compass. The tone of the market has generally been [illegible] the close of last week, but rates have not altered to any appreciable extent, quotations. The principal lots which have changed hands since last Monday have been Nuggur at Rs. 207-25; Bemgals at Rs. 198-210½, Barsee at Rs. 225, Julgaum at Rs. 219-28, Bhagalkote at Rs. 210, Indore at Rs. 208-9, Westerns at Rs. 219, Compta at Rs. 211-14. Contracts are reported to have been booked between native operators for Bengals of the next crop, January delivery, at Rs. 179 for "Good" and Rs. 188-90 for "Fully Good" description. The market closed firm this evening with Bengals Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher than on last Monday, but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The first of the valuable telegraphic weather reports of the Chamber of Commerce was issued to-day, and gives a favourable account of the progress already made in the sowing of the new cotton crop in some of the Bengal, Oomrawuttee, and Dhollera districts. At Beawar in the Bengal, and in Oomrawuttee, Barsee, and Julgaum in the Oomrawuttee circles, the plants are reported to be flourishing, and at Broach the sowing had partially begun.

We give below paticulars of the Westward Clearances of Cotton during the past six months compared with those for the corresponding six months of last year. It will be seen that the net increase this year has been over 53½ per cent., the largest increase having naturally been in clearances to Liverpool, followed by Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Trieste, and Genoa, the only important decrease having been to Venice.

METALS.—A large business has been done in *Copper*, and the price of this metal has advanced 8 as. per cwt. on a firm market. In *Yellow Metal* only a moderate business has transpired, but the tone of the market is steady at an advance of 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* is rather neglected, but this market also is steady, and prices are unaltered.

COALS.—Considerable sales have been effected of Powell's Duffryn during the past week, ready lots fetching Rs. 20¾ to Rs. 21 per ton; and the cargoes per "Indrani" and "Idar," to arrive, were placed at Rs. 20½ per ton. There is an absence of all demand on the part of consumers for forward shipments, and both Mills and dealers apparently have sufficient for their requirements for the next two months. A sale is reported of 3,000 tons of North Country Coal on the Bunder at Rs. 16½ per ton. The market closes steady at our quotations, say:—

Cardiff	... Rs.	20¾ per ton
West Hartley	... „	17½ „
Welsh Hartley	... „	16½ „

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine	212	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 203	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	„ 193	= 4 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 225	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 220	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair „	„ 212	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	„ 220	= 4 9-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 213	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. Fair	„ 206	= 4 9-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 214	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	„ 208	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera Fine	„ 234	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 224	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 211	= 4¾d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 219	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns, Good	„ 216	= 4¼d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	287,400	215,000
Berar	407,100	202,200
Khandeish	293,900	208,600
Barsi and Nugger	152,400	82,700
Hingunghaut	25,400	850
Dhollera	282,300	316,200
Broach	142,200	104,100
Compta and Dharwar	104,800	91,000
Persian and Sind	44,100	59,300
Westerns and Madras	18,000	13,700
	1,757,600	1,293,650

Comparative Statement shewing the actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1888 and 1889:—

To	1889. F. P. Bales.	1888. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	2,69,266	1,31,630	+ 1,37,636
London	77,892	60,429	+ 17,463
Hull	1,100	2,400	— 1,300
Marseilles	10,570	9,515	+ 1,055
Havre	1,03,694	39,342	+ 64,352
Dunkirk	28,405	18,005	+ 10,400
Antwerp	1,88,773	1,27,191	+ 61,582
Ghent	11,122	10,582	+ 540
Amsterdam	...	710	— 710
Bremerhaven	110	...	+ 110
Bremen	2,140	...	+ 2,140
Hamburg	54,448	11,966	+ 42,482
Barcelona	13,059	7,627	+ 5,432
Genoa	1,02,698	77,936	+ 24,762
Naples	14,400	12,900	+ 1,500
Venice	49,132	52,960	— 3,828
Leghorn	3,500	2,500	+ 1,000
Trieste	1,79,683	1,53,398	+ 26,285
Pireaus	520	1,000	— 480
Odessa	34,770	26,763	+ 8,007
St. Petersburg	...	750	— 750
Gothenburg	2,200	600	+ 1,600
Malmo	300	200	+ 100
Norkoping	...	300	— 300
Nykoping	...	100	— 100
Stockholm	200	...	+ 200
Christiania	100	50	+ 50
Port Said	...	200	— 200
Total	11,48,082	7,49,054	* 3,99,028

* Net Increase. =53·27 per cent.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	&c.
For the week	17,904	12,110	1,574
From 1st Jan. to 6th July	1,603,501	1,213,264	1,408,099
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,904	8,471	27,172
From 1st Jan. to 6th July	1,157,998	756,682	989,410
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,262	...	2,587
From 1st Jan. to 6th July	23,435	22,841	29,342

WHEAT has been quiet throughout the week with at most only a moderate business passing. After last mail left the price of Pessy gave way a little and 91 per cent. was quoted at Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-6 per cwt. and 85 per cent. at Rs. 4-7-0 to Rs. 4-7-6 per cwt; but since then there has been no change, the market remaining quiet but steady at previous quotations.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, especially the latter, were in active request till towards the close of last week, and a large business was done in a strong market at an advance of 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in *Rupe*. On Saturday, however, demand fell off in sympathy with the altered tenor of home advices, and rates gave way a little. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 8-0	„
Do. Cawnpore	„ 7-10 to Rs. 7-12	„
Do. do. Red	„ 7-4	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the week	83,264	87,495	81,558
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th Junly	4,429,945	7,311,165	8,239,390
Linseed for the week	46,365	22,618	20,613
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th July	1,540,984	1,973,274	1,897,016
Rapeseed for the week	57,486	51,103	18,005
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th July	1,182,149	1,208,961	680,006
Gingelly Seed for the week	1,536	845	9,705
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th July	646,603	601 452	837853

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	38,290	259,146	613,062
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th July	3,562,336	5,884,167	6,984,212
Linseed—For the week	13,022	21,362	40,935
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th July	1,390,691	1,639,715	1,295,691
Rapeseed—For the week	67,416	48,279	85,620
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th July	1,078,738	979,571	480,963
Gingelly Seed—For the week	...	525	7,004
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th July	6,86,065	662,459	1,013,339

[For latest Stock and Share Price see page 3]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BARRATT—THOMPSON—June 13, at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, Charles Henry Barratt, Assoc Mem Inst. CE, HM Indian Public Works Dept, Punjab, to Harriet Taylor, daughter of late William C. Thompson, of Buenos Aires.

EALES—EALES—June 12, at Holy Trinity Church, Sydenham-park, Herbert L Eales, Bengal Civil Service, son of Charles Eales, of Sydenham, late of Calcutta, to Mary, daughter of late Joseph Eales, Castle Park, Exmouth, Devon.

HORNBY—CRAMER-ROBERTS—June 13, at Frimley Church, Capt C L Hornby, of Nantwich, to Marian Edith Cramer-Roberts, child of late Capt F P Cramer-Roberts, 2nd Grenadiers, Bombay N I.

VERINI—THOMPSON—June 13, at Offham, Sussex, Rev P G A Verini, son of late E P Verini, to Ada, daughter of Pendall Thompson, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

CANTON—June 9, E L Canton, of Walthamstow, son of late W L Canton, formerly of H E I Co.

CLOSE—June 13, at Wandsworth-common, Surrey, Frederick Close, late Sergeant-Major H M Indian Army, aged 72.

COCKBURN—June 19, at Ladywell, William Cockburn, late of Bengal and New Cross, aged 81.

DICKINSON—June 11, at Melrose, Ventnor, Harvey Dickinson, late of the East India Company's Service, aged 88.

DRUITT—June 12, at Hyeres, George Druitt, late Bombay Civil Service, son of James Druitt, of Christchurch, Hants, aged 42.

FEARON—June 13, at Westgate-on-Sea, Isabel, widow of Capt P S Fearon, 14th Regt Bombay N I, aged 57.

GUISE—June 18, at Blackheath, Richard Charles Guise, D I G H, formerly of the Bengal Presidency, aged 74.

LANE—June 46, at Pilton House, Somersetshire, Alfred Ambrose Lane, late Capt Bengal Staff Corps, and formerly of the 31st (King's Own) Light Infantry.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SURTI—July 8 in Church Gate Street, at the house of her son-in-law Manockji Bomanji Surti, Perozbai, widow of the late Dhunjibhoy Muncherji, and daughter of Sorabji Pestonji Pochaji. Funeral ceremony at 7-30 a. m., this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GARRETT—McNAMARA—July 2, at St Saviour's Church, Arrah, James Hugh Eliot Garrett, Bengal Civil Service, to Edith Geraldine, daughter of J M McNamara, Esq.

DEATH.

COOPER—June 22, at Sialkot, Lilian Georgina, the dearly beloved and only child of Sub-Conductor Joseph and Mary Georgina Cooper, Prison Department, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1889.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN's brilliant and impetuous lecture on, or rather to, the Native Princes of India, and their relations with the British Government, delivered before the Royal Colonial Institute, will be read with intense interest in every Native Court and by every Political Agent in the country. No one is better qualified by long and varied experience to treat so varied and so difficult a subject with fulness of knowledge, while rendering it attractive not only to those who are, but for those more happily circumstanced, who are not, immediately concerned. Sir Lepel's sparkling periods charge over dangerous and mined ground with refreshing disregard of peril or responsibility. With what feelings the Indian Foreign Office will see the rushing eagerness with which the lecturer presses forward to annex and colonise Cashmere on the one hand, while with a wave of the hand he shows the way to Herat by rail with the other, we may easily imagine. This is magnificent, they will say, but it is not diplomacy. Well, it is not in accordance with the traditions of diplomacy to blurt out your opinion of the the Princes and Powers with whom you have to deal, whose confidence you have to secure, and whose fears you feel that it is your duty and your interest to allay. No Foreign Office ever has been or ever will be located in the Palace of Truth, where every one is under the obligation to speak out all that he knows and all that he thinks of everybody else. It is not to Sir Mortimer Durand that the public will turn for a disquisition on the virtues and vices of the Native Princes of India. It would be a thousand pities if by way of compensation for the official reserve and the calculated reticence of officials whose lips are sealed while in office they did not, when set free from responsibility, give full scope to their feelings and say anything, the saying of which will prove a relief to their feelings. "Now I am unmuzzled!" said Mr. Gladstone, when, having lost his seat for Oxford, he realised that one is not the less powerful for being the more free—to cry aloud on the housetops what had hitherto been pent up in his bosom. There is something exhilarating in such an unwonted use of the lungs, when one has the satisfaction of knowing that all men will listen and that some may hear.

The lecturer modestly owned that he had some doubt as to the subject of a paper to be read before the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, seeing that his own experience had been in India, which is not a colony, but an Empire, or, as he preferred to term it, a dependency of the British Crown. But on thinking the matter over, he came to the conclusion that the distinction between a colony and a dependency is only superficial. Some of our biggest colonies have been acquired by conquest, while in his opinion a wise statesmanship might make our position in India more secure by attracting thereto a large resident population of English colonists. This general proposition, in which few statesmen who have studied the problem will be prepared to concur, assumes concrete form in a proposal to colonise Kashmir and establish some three millions of our own kith and kin in that province, and along the slopes of the Himalayas. We may be doing Sir Lepel Griffin an injustice, but we confess to a suspicion that it is had not been necessary for the purposes of the occasion when addressing the Colonial Institute to bring India within the limits of subjects germain to the purposes of that Institute by dealing with it as a possible field for colonisation, the notion of making a plantation of three millions of men of British race in Kashmir would never have entered his head. However that may be, the proposal has been presented to the public at home with a charm of outline and an attraction of style which have proved irresistable to some of the more impressionable of the writers in the London press. "We shall watch with curiosity," says one of these men of light and leading, "for the opinion of India on this characteristically daring proposal. Should it be favourably viewed, there would be no want of capital or population from this side to insure its success." The *Morning Post*, while admitting that the scheme is novel, declares that Sir Lepel "has gone far to show that it is practicable." The *Times* gives prominence to the proposal, speaking of it with evident sympathy, but is too prudent to commit itself to any opinion of its practicability. There were many well-meaning people in London who not so many years ago planned the rescue of Gordon from Khartoum by an expedition of two hundred English gentlemen, each armed at his own expense, as a preliminary to the colonisation of the Soudan, with a view to put out the slave trade and replace its nefarious gains by the larger profits of British commerce; and there were many writers on the London newspapers who applauded their scheme and said it was good. Not with two hundred English gentlemen, but with some twenty-five thousand British troops did Lord Wolseley essay to reach Khartoum before the Mahdi entered the city; and we know what became of the project of colonisation. If we turn to Sir Lepel Griffin's glowing account of Kashmir—which he candidly stated is the most interesting of all the Indian principalities from the point of view of the Royal Colonial Institute—we own to an ardent desire that the proposal to colonise the province were indeed practicable. The earth-hunger grows as we read of the extensive region within the temperate zone of the Himalayas, fertile in soil and salubrious in climate, where Englishmen might settle in such large numbers as to found a military and industrial colony of the utmost importance to the Empire. By way of kitchen gardens to this enchanting Paradise, there are little States on the southern slopes of the Himalayas where Europeans could live if there were only sufficient soil for profitable cultivation. In Kashmir, however, there is no stint of any of the gifts of Providence; the fruits and grain of the temperate clime grow, together with tea, wine, silk, cinchona, and hops. It is a slight drawback that there are inhabitants already in the country; but they are intelligent and industrious workmen, who manufacture carpets, shawls, silver, and laquerwork. All that is required is to disestablish the Maharajah, for whose opposition the Government need have no concern. He is half a fool, wholly a knave, and very superstitious. He has

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE DEATH OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, JULY 8, 7-10 p.m.

The death of Sir Salar Jung recalls in London the devotion to the English rule by himself and his late father; also his published papers on the importance of the part played by Islam in checking the Russian progress. The same sentiments are expressed by the Nizam's Envoy, the Nawab Mahdi Ali, who paid a visit to Mr. Gladstone last year, and by the actual Premier, Sir Asman Jah.

THE MAHDIST RISING.

BRITISH RE-INFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

A detachment of 500 men of the Royal Irish Rifle Regiment has been ordered to proceed from Cairo to Assouan to support the force under General Grenfell, by which means it is hoped to crush he rising with the greatest possible dispatch.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN AT ZANZIBAR.

ATTACK ON PANGANI.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 8.

Captain Wissmann with a party of German man-of-war's men and native levies has proceeded up the Pangani River north of Zanzibar and attacked the town of Pangani to-day.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

VISIT TO LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Shah on Saturday visited the Rose Show at the Crystal alace, Psubsequently attending a State dinner there, which was followed by a display of fireworks on an extraordinarily magnificent character.

Yesterday His Majesty left London for Hatfield Hall on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury, arriving there for dinner.

To-day a garden party on a large scale is to be given in honour of the Shah by Lady Salisbury at Hatfield.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER ARRESTS OF M.P.'S.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Thomas Patrick Gill, M.P. for South Louth, and Mr. Joseph Richard Cox, M.P. for East Clare, have been arrested in London and conveyed to Drogheda for trial in connection with the inflammatory speeches they recently made.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia yesterday evening proceeded to Hatfield on a visit to Lord Salisbury. His Majesty will go from there on a tour in the Provinces.

MOVEMENT OF THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JULY 7.

Latest advices from Wady-Halfa state that the Dervishes have moved further north and are stronger in numbers than was at first supposed.

Colonel Wodehouse has captured altogether one thousand prisoners.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

A serious railway accident occurred at the Raneegunj station yesterday at half-past two in the morning. While a passenger train was leaving the station it came into collision with some goods wagons which were carelessly left close to a crossing. A Shunter had left these wagons to go for some more, but had not left them clear of the down line. As the passenger train came out of the station the engine first struck the obstructing wagons, knocking two or three of them off the rails. The first brake-van, six third class carriages, one intermediate, and a first class carriage had all the sides next to the goods wagons completely smashed; nearly all the foot-boards, hand rails, doors, windows, and sunshades and part of the roofs were also completely destroyed.

The passengers escaped unhurt by almost a miracle consideriug the pieces of iron, glass, and splinters of all kinds that were flying about at the time.

Two goods wagons were thoroughly wrecked and others much da maged. The engine went back to Assensole after transhipping the passengers to undamaged carriages, and a goods engine took the train to Calcutta, l eaving it at seven o'clock this morning.

THE REBELLION IN BADAKSHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

No further details have been received of the rebellion in Badakshan, but the Amir expresses little anxiety regarding the outbreak in Afghanistan generally being quiet.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN INDIA.

It is now settled that Mr. G. F. Vernon's team of gentlemen cricketers will make a tour in India next winter. They will leave England for Ceylon about the 31st October, and will visit Calcutta during the Christmas holidays. The team will consist of Lord Hawke and Messrs. Vernon, J. G. Walker, H. Philipson, H. W. Forster, T. L. Shand, A. E. Leatham, E. M. Lawson-Smith, J. H. G. Hornsby, and H. E. Rhodes. The last named is a little doubtful, and the eleventh man had not been arranged for when the mail left.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombry at 8 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s, 3 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	84
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. „	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 7.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, JULY 8.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	81·7

IMPRESSIONS OF GENEVA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GENEVA, JUNE 22.

In beauty of natural scenery and in its peculiar religious and political history Geneva is unique. The rigid ecclesiastical discipline of that great reformer—Calvin—is still felt, and its influence is evident everywhere throughout the town. Geneva is Protestant; Geneva is severe in its morals and in the enforcement of many of the laws laid down by, or made under the influence of, Calvin. It is truly republic in its spirit, and the influence of Rousseau is felt socially, as that of Calvin is felt in religion. The feeling that takes possession of one after a few days spent in Geneva is that one is out of the active business world entirely; there is *nothing* of that feverish restlessness; of the merry and bustle of life here. Although it is a town of 80,000 inhabitants, there is a quietness, a restfulness, that pervades everything, and one feels to be quite outside of the great busy world. Their mode of doing business here seems primitive in the absence of all eagerness and haste—in the calm, polite demeanour of the shop-keepers and vendors of fruits and small ware—one is never pressed to purchase or overwhelmed with solicitations to buy. How different from town life in England! It is difficult for anyone to realise unless they have spent some time in a place like this. Contentment and peace and plenty seem to prevail in all classes here, more especially amongst the working people. I find it a pleasure to go into the market here on market days, which only those can appreciate that have lived in England or any large town where competition is keen and great poverty prevails. They hold their market here in the chief streets twice a week, and the streets are lined with vendors of all kinds of wares. One is allowed to pass through the streets without once being molested or entreated to buy, which spoils the pleasure of most large market towns in the constant thrusting of wares in one's face and importunities to buy, and pitiful stories of poverty and need of assistance. Here one may stop before their stalls, examine and look to one's heart's content without a request to buy or a question asked. The owner of the stall simply stands waiting politely if one wishes to buy, and if one does not and turns to go, one hears a polite "Bon jour, madame," from the owner of the stall. I have never once met a person begging here, or in any way soliciting help. There is never any attempt to impose upon strangers; and your cab-driver will give you his tariff, politely requesting you to examine it; and whatever one gives them "pour voire" is accepted very gratefully and politely. The other day my friend and I had occasion to ask some information and directions from a policeman, and he very politely gave all the requisite information, and upon my friend offering him a tip he smiled and said, "No, thank you, madame," and he raised his hat and walked away. We stood in amazement, and my friend said she had not seen such a thing since she left America! Certainly I had not. One thing that has struck me ever since I have been here is the poor physique of the men. They are small and badly built as a rule. Very little strength of character to be seen in their faces, and altogether inferior in appearance to the women. They look weak, puny, and unmanly. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that one very rarely sees here a man of good ordinary height and brbad shoulders and robust appearance; on the contrary the women are generally stout, broad, and robust, and taller than the men. They look the embodiment of health and strength. One rarely sees a pretty woman here. If one does, she is certain to be a visitor. The native type is coarse and commonplace. I was a good deal curious to know what made all the ladies stout here and all the men thin and angular, and upon asking at table one day I was told that the women eat too much and laugh somewhat immoderately! Of that I am not sure, although, if I am to judge from our landlady, I should say that it was true. This good lady is of gigantic proportions, and is really very highly educated, speaking several languages with perfect ease and the choicest selection of words. She is German, not French, and I should think quite capable of managing a regiment, and how much more a "Pension!" Needless to say, she is a widow and reigns supreme over her household. She told me her married life was very unhappy, and it is too evident that she rejoices in her present freedom! She also tells me she is one of 22 children—a fact which seems somewhat incredible, but she assures me of its veracity. My friend and I are often much amused at the excitability of the French temperament.

At table often conversations take place over which argument and excitement run so high that one begins to fear for the safety of the opponents, for they appear ready to draw swords, and one would of course think the subject must be one of vital importance. Indeed, an American or an Englishman could not be driven into such a state of excitement and heat if they were deciding a question of peace or war for their country or the world! But questions of the most minor importance rouses them to this pitch of excitement. The other day one of the most heated arguments I ever heard was caused by two people differing about the price of hotels in Paris. One said good hotels could be had for 20 francs per day and the other said a few francs less. It seemed incredible that a point of so much insignificance could cause such excitement and heat of temper. I naturally thought that from henceforth the two gentlemen would feel at enmity, but not a bit of it. Later they were shaking hands and making an appointment with each other—not for a duel, but for an excursion. But one soon gets used to this, and feels no surprise whatever at the wildest excitement evinced over the question whether the bread is better in Paris or Berlin another difference of opinion that threatened to bring the parties to blows the other day. But for quick tempers the Roumanians surely hold the palm. There is a Roumanian and his wife staying at the Pension, and I was warned from the first to be careful never in any way to oppose or offend this good lady, as it was very serious if her temper was roused; so I at once got in her good graces by generally agreeing with her, and found her really a very charming woman. But one day at dinner she came out with the startling information that the best wines came from Roumahia. No one that knew her ventured to contradict her; but a young Italian, newly arrived, laughed at her statement, and said she was mistaken he thought, whereupon she falls into the most terrible rage, and her sharp tongue leaves nothing unsaid that is cutting and insulting to this innocent youth; her face was glowing with intense anger and passion. She trembled with rage, until the landlady came to the rescue and begged of her to calm herself and collect herself, and frankly told her that her behaviour was not that of a lady and that the young gentleman had a right to his opinion. She left the table, and she has not since spoken to the Italian.

But aside from all this the Frenchmen have some excellent qualities, and one of the chief is their great delicacy of feeling and their quick perception of goodness and purity and truth, when they meet with it, and the respect and reverence they pay to it. It is true certainly that the woman forms the character of her nation. The drives in the neighbourhood of Geneva are simply enchanting. We drove the other day to the Villa Diodati, where Byron lived for some time, and where he wrote a portion of Child Harold. The view is superb. The green sloping hill, covered with trees and villas, reaching to the water's edge, and then the exquisite lake with its lovely green colour, and opposite the long range of the Jura Mountains. Mont Blanc rarely shows itself from Geneva. Nearly always there are clouds enveloping it. But yesterday, from one of the bridges over the Rhine, where I was walking, the clouds lifted and the view of Mont Blanc in all its splendour and majesty was revealed—one great mass of glistening snow; but, as lovely as it is when one can see it from Geneva, it is far lovelier nearer, and one cannot realize its immensity from here. At present Geneva is hot and still all around us on the mountains which enclose Geneva there is still snow in patches. The rays from the sun during the middle of the day here is really almost like tropical heat. It quite burns one; but there are cool, delicious retreats in the mountains everywhere about one here and within a few hours' reach by carriage, boat, or train; and chalets and hotels, etc., are so cheap that a change to the mountains is within everybody's reach, and the glorious air and scenery of these mountain villages is unrivalled, saying nothing of the butter and milk and cream, which, I think, are equally without rival.

THE LATE SIR SALAR JUNG.

At the durbar held on the 5th February 1884 in Hyderabad for the installation of the Nizam, Lord Ripon, in his address, referred in eloquent terms to the late Sir Salar Jung, and expressed a hope that the Nizam's Ministers would ever make it the guiding object of their administration to extend the work begun by their predecessor. It transpired at the durbar that Nawab Salar Jung, son of the late Sir Salar Jung, had been appointed Minister; and as soon as the durbar was over, he was surrounded by friends, all anxious to congratulate him upon his good fortune. The appointment gave general satisfaction, and it was generally believed that the State had a better chance of success under the Nawab than under any other *regime*. If the hopes of his friends were not belied, he was expected to prove a worthy successor of his distinguished father. His father's name pleaded for him, and the possibility of his being chosen was clearly intimated when the Provisional Government was established. The initial measures of the Nawab realised the expectations of his friends and gave general satisfaction. He worked with assiduity and zeal to promote the best interests of the State, and his efforts were to a great extent successful. In December 1884, the Nizam and his Minister gave their decision in the case of Sultan Nawaz Jung, the Arab Chief, whose retainers created a serious disturbance in Hyderabad during the Mohurrum festival. The Sultan was fined a lakh of rupees, was banished from Hyderabad for life, and the command of his troops was given to his son. The fine was paid, and the decision accepted by the Sultan. At an important meeting held in Hyderabad on the 13th December 1884, to honour the name of Lord Ripon, the Nawab Salar Jung was one of the principal speakers; and it was resolved at the meeting to establish at Hyderabad a School of Art in honour of Lord Ripon. It was in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the 16th February 1887 that the Nawab received his K. C. I. E. On the 18th April 1887, after Sir Salar Jung had held the office of Minister for nearly four years, it was announced that the bad voluntarily resigned notwithstanding all the efforts made by Colonel Marshall; and that the Nizam had undertaken to pay his (Sir Salar's) father's debts, and had granted him a pension of Rs. 7,000 a month for life. The resignation did not take any one by surprise who had followed with care the course of events in the Nizam's dominions. It was nevertheless an untoward ending to an arrangement for the good government of an important native State, which was effected by the personal intervention of Lord Ripon, and ratified and supplemented by his successor, Lord Dufferin. The Secretary to his Highness the Nizam had made every effort to avert it. This was, no doubt, strictly true, for it was in accordance with the known desire of the Government of India that the son of the late Sir Salar Jung should remain Minister, as the best guarantee thatthe reforms instituted by him should be continued, and that the party of reaction should not be suffered to undo whatever good had been effected during the last thirty years. Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin were alike aware of the objection which might be urged on the score of the youth of the Minister who was appointed to carry on the administration, under a Prince equally young, and quite inexperienced in public affairs. But the objection lost much of its force when it was found that the old Minister's Civil Service, recruited chiefly from the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of India, would almost certainly be discarded if the reactionary party were entrusted with the administration, but that under young Sir Salar Jung matters might be expected to go on much as they had done during his father's time. At first the arrangement worked well. The Nizam had himself asked Lord Ripon to sanction the appointment to the Dewanship of the son of the former Minister. He was gratified at finding his own choice approved, and he worked cordially with the Minister. The latter went dutifully to the Palace with documents of State and took the Nizam's pleasure in regard to them. After the illness of the Nizam these useful conferences were not renewed, the reason alleged was that his Highness no longer took the same interest in the details of public business, and that the arrears grew and had to be dealt with by the Minister. At this stage it was understood that the Resident, Mr. Cordery, concurred with the Minister, and gave him a moral support. During the visit of the Nizam to Ootacamund, the relations between the Nizam and the Minister, already strained, almost reached the breaking point. The Minister was accused of slighting the Nizam and ignoring his right to be consulted. The Minister protested his devotion, placed his turban at the feet of the Sovereign, and promised to do all that he could to satisfy his Highness of the sincerity of his loyalty. When Lord Dufferin visited Hyderabad his Excellency laboured to re-establish on a firm basis a good understanding between the Sovereign and the Minister. Colonel Marshall was made Secretary to the Nizam, so that his Highness might have the abvantage of the business habits of an able and disinterested English officer in transacting State affairs, it being hoped that no ground for misunderstanding would then rise between his Highness and the Dewan.

As we remarked at the time, the appointment of Colonel Marshall was no slur upon the Minister, whom it was the intention to put on probation, "with the clear intimation that he should reform his conduct towards the Nizam." As a matter of fact, the idea of appointing a British officer as an intermediary between the Nizam and the Minister occurred to the minds of two important political personages in Hyderabad, who were by no means anxious to make the Minister's position secure or tolerable. They intended that the appointment should be given to an officer who was friendly to them; he was certainly not Colonel Marshall. The proposal having been made and acceded to, Mr. Cordery suggested that Colonel Marshall was eminently qualified for the position of private secretary and adviser; Lord Dufferin concurring, the Nizam acquiesced. Sir Salar Jung worked very well with Colonel Marshall, whom he regarded as a friend, and not at all as an interloper. Nevertheless the tension between the Nizam and the Minister continued. A certain Aga Mirza Beg, whose platform was one of irreconcilable hostility to the Minister, had the misfortune some few months since to lose a horsekeeper, under circumstances which led him to send to an English doctor in Hyderabad a fee of five hundred rupees in cash to induce him to come and give a certificate of death. Dr. Johnson, surprised at the amount of the fee, took the money to the Kotwal, or chief of police, and told him of the case. A similar fee was sent to another doctor, an assistant of the Residency Surgeon, who reported the affair to his superior. Then Aga Mirza Beg sent to the Residency Surgeon himself eight hundred rupees, with a request for the certificate. The medical man objected to go out on a Sunday for less than fifty gold mohurs. The money was paid; the Residency Surgeon saw the body of the horsekeeper, and gave his certificate that death had been caused by a wound on the head, and that their was nothing to show how the wound had been inflicted. The Kotwal reported this case to the Dewan, asking for permission to arrest Aga Mirza Beg, and put him on his trial, the circumstances suggesting grave suspicion. The Minister, knowing that the accused was his avowed enemy, and a friend of Khurshed Jah, and stood well with the Nizam, being a constant visitor at the Palace, declined to take the responsibility of ordering his arrest, lest it might be said that he was actuated by personal animosity. He referred the case to the Nizam. For several weeks no action whatever was taken in the matter, which became a subject of general animadversion in Hyderabad. A Commission was appointed to inquire into the case; two of the three commissioners were the friends of Khurshed Jah and Aga Mirza Beg. The proceedings were privato. No one was heard on behalf of the friends of the deceased, and a report was forwarded to the Government, which was stigmatized by the Resident, Mr. Cordery, as a total negation of the principles of judicial inquiry. The Minister may have been to blame for not having resolutely set the law in motion on receiving the report of the Kotwal as to the suspicious circumstances attending the death of the horsekeeper. But it was obvious that he was not likely to meet with much consideration, when, as the result showed, a man who was known to be in antagonism with him, was allowed to escape even the ordeal of a judicial inquiry, and was whitewashed in a way which the Resident was prompt to condemn in very vigorous terms.

The question could not be long deferred whether it would be possible to continue to administer public affairs when such a miscarriage of justice was the penalty to be paid for the misunderstanding with his Highness. A month ago, while memory of this incident was fresh in all minds, the Residency Surgeon was summoned to prescribe for Sir Salar Jung, who was seriously indisposed. The prescription was a sea voyage to Ceylon from Bombay. The Minister notified to the Nizam the fact, and asked for leave of absence. For two days no answer was returned. A second application brought the required permission. The usual steps were taken to provided for the routine government in the Minister's absence. Sir Salar Jung went to the Railway station and took his seat for Bombay. At the next station he was met by a telegram saying that he was wanted at the Palace. He also received a telegram saying that if he did not come to Bombay at once, he would lose the steamer on board of which he was to go, his passage having been paid for. Being ill, and already on his way, under medical advice, to procure necessary change and rest, and supposing the summons to the Palace was the result of a misapprehension of the facts, he proceeded to Bombay. He did not proceed on the voyage to Ceylon; but, having recovered his health somewhat, he returned to Hyderabad. The resignation followed close upon the return.

Previous to his departure for Hyderabad on the 21st April 1887, Sir Salar Jung was entertained at evening parties given in his honour by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and by Mr. and Mrs. Bomonjee Perozshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee N. Vakil. On the 2nd May it transpired that Sir Salar had obtained permission to visit England. He did go to Europe, but returned to this country before the time his presence in Hyderabad was desired. This desire was intimated to Sir Salar Jung, and he therefore passed several months at Poona and at his estates at Aurungabad, and honorably observed his undertaking not to interfere in Hyderabad politics. Latterly he had been residing in Poona, whence he was removed to Hyderabad by special train a few days ago.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Gaen Utejak Mandli, an influential society of Parsis for the encouragement of Indian music, presented its late honorary secretary, Mr. C. D. Cumbatta, with an address and a valuable purse on Saturday evening at the society's club-house in Grant Road. Mr. Cumbatta did the work of secretary for more than seven years, and it was mainly owing to his exertions that the society was enabled to add a great deal to its popularity and influence. Mr. Cumbatta lately retired from the secretaryship on account of ill-health, and the members thereupon resolved to mark their appreciation of his zeal and devotion on behalf of the club in some fitting shape. The large amount subscribed by the members for presenting a purse and address was a signal proof of Mr. Cumbatta's popularity, and they mustered very strong on Saturday when the presentation took place, several prominent members, like Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, being present on the occasion. The presentation was made, on behalf of the society, by its vice-president, Mr. J. C. Cama, who presided in the absence of the president, the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee. The address was read by Mr. S. K Khambatta, and was enclosed in a rich casket of silver. The printing and general get-up of the address was very creditable to the artistic skill of the Khambatta Printing Works, where the work was executed. Before handing over the presents, Mr. Cama referred in very cordial terms to the services of the late secretary, and Mr. Cumbatta replied in feeling terms to the great honour which had been done to him. The company then adjourned to the banquet hall, which, like the rest of the building, was profusely lighted and tastefully decorated by Mr. Fakirji Dinshaw. The vice-president gave the toast of the evening, which met with an enthusiastic response from the company. The dinner was followed by music, native and European. It is worthy of note that the company was treated to European and by Mr. Bapujee Kharas, who is a member of the club, and his brothers, who formed an excellent band, and whose performance was exceedingly creditable to them as amateurs. Master Kharas charmed the audience with his guitar solos. Mr. Kapadia, Mr. Pheroshaw, and others gave proofs of their skill in native vocal music, which was heard to great advantage to the accompaniment of a harmonium, which was presided by Mr. Dady Batliboi. The entertainment concluded at a very late hour, the guest of the evening being heartily cheered when he left. The triumphant success of the evening's entertainment was mainly due to the energy and exertions of Mr. S. K. Khambatta and Mr. Ardeseer Camdin.

THE BILL FOR THE SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposed Bill does not in my opinion seem to be open to any reasonable objection. I would, however, draw the attention of the honourble mover to the following points:—

Section 3.—This section throws the responsibility of providing funds for the establishment or maintenance of retreats for lepers on municipal or other local bodies. This is unfair. These bodies have, as a matter of fact, to provide for the construction and repairs of large roads, tanks, wells, rest and school houses, and far numerous other important things calculated to promote health, comfort, or convenience of the people within the areas subject to their authority. To call upon them to contribute towards the costs of the establishment or maintenance of leper asylums, or even to bear the expenses incurred in removing vagrant lepers to the asylums would, in my opinion, directly go to frustrate the object with which these bodies have been legally formed. I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that the costs to meet the object contemplated by the Bill ought to be borne by Government.

Section 5.—It is not quite easy to understand the object of the honourable member in charge of the Bill in inserting the words "without employment or visible means of subsistence" in this section. Probably the measure is intended for dealing only with the lepers who go about begging in streets. If this be the object, the law would be defective and partial; and it was for this reason that the *Bombay Gazette* seemed to take an exception to the insertion of these words. On the other hand, if these words were to be removed, the amended section would be a source of the greatest imaginable evil. Lepers occupying respectable social positions would have to be dragged mercilessly to leper retreats—probably on hills—far away from their dear houses, families, friends, and relations. If the section is based on this latter view, I think it ought to remain as it is.

Section 8.—The rules to be made under this section should, in my opinion, be published in the official *Gazette* to enable persons interested in this important matter to make any suggestions they may choose for the consideration of Government. I, therefore, beg to propose the insertion of the following words after the clause (*f*) in this section:—"The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of their being made after their previous publication in the official *Gazette*."

For the purpose of carrying out the object of the Bill I think it necessary to insert a new section in the Act No. VI. of 1888 (relating to imprisonment for debt) to the following effect:—

Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section (245 of the Code of Civil Procedure), or in any other section of the Code, the Court shall not order arrest or imprisonment of a leper detained for life under section 4 or detained in pursuance of an order under section 5 of this Act in execution of a decree for money.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, July 2. P. R. DESAI.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	24 20	29 61	25 78	...
„ 7, Sunday	... ...	... ...	...	0 52
„ 8, Monday	1 62	1 24	1 15	...
Total	25 72	30 85	26 93	26 15
Total of corresponding date last year	27 51	25 89	26 25	25 46

A new theatre is to be erected for next year's Passion Play at Oberammergau, which will cost £5,000, and the new costumes and scenery will involve a further outlay of £1,500. The Prince Regent of Bavaria has ordered several alterations to be made in the text of the play.

CRICKET.

INDEPENDENT C. C. VS. HINDOO C. C.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played between the Independent Cricket Club and the Hindoo Cricket Club on the Esplanade parade-ground on Sunday, the 7th instant. The Independents having won the toss, sent their opponents to bat. The Hindoos made the fair score of 112 runs. The chief contributors were Messrs. Kirtikar, Gosavi, L. B. Naik, H. S. Naik, Khote, and Bhandare, who each contributed 38, 20, 9, 9, 7, and 4 runs respectively. The Independents made a miserable display in their first innings, only putting together 22 runs. Having to follow on, they wakened up, and when stumps were pulled, had amassed 74 runs with six wickets down. Mr. P. Affinwala showed excellent batting, and contributed 48 runs.

The bowling of L. B. Naik and Bhandare for the Hindoos was good, as was also that of Daboo and Dinshaw Tapia for the Independent.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. THE SUBALTERNS.

A very interesting cricket match was played on Saturday—Gymkhana vs. Subalterns; and some big scores were made on both sides. On the Gymkhana side, which went in first, Metcalfe, Morris, Carpenter and Francis played up well, contributing 213 runs to the score of their side. They were ably seconded by Piers, with a well hit 28 and not-out. Some capital cricket was witnessed, whilst these batsmen were at the wickets, many of the drives being magnificent. Kilkelly was unfortunataly caught by Luard, whose fielding was much admired. Hill and Tidy did not bat, and the innings closed with the fine total of Rs. 280.

On the Subalterns going in, being put on their mettle, they played very steadily. Waller and Hancock went in first and made 21 each in careful style, but were unfortunately both caught. When Luard followed it was soon made plain that the Subalterns meant to have a fight for it. He soon collared the bowling and kept the field very lively indeed, the score mounting up apace; and when he was joined by Cox, the leather-hunting became severer still: there was a display of fine cricket with some splendid driver. Cox was run out after putting in a well played 57. Fitzclarence was caught soon after he went in, and Page was also quickly disposed of, by a well-bowled ball by Kilkelly. Muspratt-Williams followed and playing steadily added 10 more to the score, when time was called, Luard carrying out his bat with 123 to his credit, a splendid performance. The innings closed for 246 runs, with four to go. Being a one-day's match the victory fell to the Gymkhana.

GYMKHANA.

Mr F B Young, run out	9
Capt Matcalfe, run out	59
Dr Kilkelly, c Luard, b Clowes	7
Mr F W Francis, b Page	45
Capt Morrice, b Clowes	56
Comdr Carpenter, c Williams, b Clowes	53
Major Von Donop, c Williams, b Clowes	2
Capt Piers, not out	28
Dr Barnes, not out	5
Mr A Hill, Major Tidy } did not bat	
Extras	19
Total	280

SUBALTERNS.

Mr E H Waller, c Young, b Metcalfe	21
„ S H Hancock, c Hill, b Metcalfe	21
„ C C Luard, not out	123
„ E H Cox, run out	57
„ C Fitzclarence, c Young, b Kilkelly	0
„ R B Page, b Kilkelly	5
„ C A Muspratt-Williams, not out	10
„ Murray, „ H Clowes, „ N Biddulph, „ L Herbert } To bat	
Extras	9
Total	246

ELPHINSTONE C. C. (SECOND ELEVEN) VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

This was the second match of the season played by the Elphinstonians on Sunday, the 7th July, the first one being played on Sunday, the 23rd June last, against the Bombay C. Club, which resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 5 runs in the first innings. The chief feature of that match was R. E. Mody's capital score of 56 runs in the second innings of the Elphinstonians. The second match also resulted in a decisive victory for the Elphinstonians, for innings and 10 runs, which was mainly due to the splendid bowling of R. E. Mody, who performed the hat trick by taking four running wickets in one over. N. Langrana and D. Badhurji batted well, and D. Powala and Massidia bowled well for the Elphinstonians. For the other side, N. C. Bapasola bowled very well and M. Karma (31 not out) showed good powers of defence. Subjoined is the score and bowling analysis:—

E. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

1	E N Davur, c Banaji, b Bapasola	11
2	D N Badhurji, b Bapasola	17
3	R E Mody, c Kaka, b Banaji	6
4	M P Massidia, b Banaji	2
5	S B Doctor, b Bapasola	2
6	N F Langrana, c and b Bapasola	22
7	D D Powvala, b Bapasola	4
8	S F Langrana, c Vatcha, b Kaka	3
9	I R Merchant, c Banaji, b Bapasola	1
10	S Pochaji, b Bapasola	0
11	M Vajifdar, b Bapasola	0
12	E S Shroff, not out	0
	Extras	11
	Total	79

Y. Z. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D Banaji, b Powvala	1	c Powvala, b Massidia	0
J Mistry, run out	0	Run out	0
M Ayrton, c Langrana, b Mody	0	b Massidia	1
A D Vatcha, b Powvala	2	b Massidia	0
N C Bapasola, c Powvala, b Mody	1	c and b Powvala	8
M Karma, b Mody	0	not out	31
D P Kaka, b Mody	0	b Powvala	4
S P Kaka, b Mody	0	b Massidia	2
J Badhurji, b Mody	0	c and b Powvala	0
D Anklasaria, l-b-w, Powvala	2	b Mody	5
R Khambatta, ran out	1	b Powvala	1
H P Karani, not out	0	b Massidia	0
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	14	Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

E. C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D Banaji	13	5	22	1
J Mistry	4	0	7	0
A D Vatcha	2	1	6	0
N C Bapasola	13	4	23	8
D P Kaka	5	1	10	1

Y. Z. CLUB.

1st Innings.

R E Mody	5	2	4	6
D Powvala	5	2	3	3

2nd Innings.

D Powvala	14	4	28	4
M Massidia	10	3	13	5
R E Mody	3	0	10	1

DURBAR AT BANSWARA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A grand durbar, unprecedented in the annals of Banswara, was held on the 29th ultimo in the Durbar Hall of the Palace to confer the Dewanship of the State on Mr. Maganlal Krishnaram Pandit of Bombay. About three hundred durbarees, including officials, sardars, and members of the *Raj* family were present. After the durbarees had taken their proper seats, His Highness, attended by two princes, entered the hall in State. His Highness Luxmunshingji Bahadur, dressed tastefully in white with no other ornaments but a pendant set with diamonds, having taken his seat on the silver throne, all the durbarees resumed their seats. The Dewan was then summoned and presented with the *khillut*. He was then taken aside and robed with the dress presented to him, and, standing before His Highness, made a *nazar* of a gold mohur and ten rupees, according to the usual custom. Before dissolving the durbar, His Highness ordered the durbarees to escort the new Dewan to his place of residence. The procession then left the palace. After *atar* and *pan* had been distributed in the house of the new Dewan the assembly dispersed. In the afternoon His Highness with the heir-apparent and the Dewan went to pay a visit to the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Pinhey, who was here on business. Mr. Maganlal K. Pandit has, during the short period he has been here, won the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact, and is much liked both by His Highness and his subjects. The next day State servants, high and low, came to the Dewan's residence to make *nazaranas* and were much pleased with a short speech, which the Dewan made as to the policy by which he would be guided in future.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, at the Municipal offices, Mr. Grattan Geary, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, the Hon. Ramintula Mahomed Sayani and Pherozsha Merwanjee Mehta, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. H. C. Burder, G. W. Roughton, R. Gilbert, J. S. Alston, E. B. Carrol, T. B. Kirkham, A. M. Gubbay, Amirudeen Tyabjee, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Harkissondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Meherjeebhai Rastamjee Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmsji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewundas, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Dosabhoy Framjee, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Jamshedjee Kharsedjee Kama, K. M. Shroff, Manockjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mancherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Rahimtula Khairaz, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and A. G. Viegas.

ADDITIONAL LAMPS AT THE VICTORIA DOCKS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the standing committee, dated 26th June 1889, recommending the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 1,180, from cash balance, to provide for cost of (1) 12 gas lamps with cast-iron columns and fittings complete at Rs. 45 each (Rs. 540), and (2) maintenance of 12 lamps at Rs. 80 per lamp per annum (for eight months) (Rs. 640), for lighting with gas the roads on the west of the Victoria Docks warehouse, lately taken over from the Port Trust.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee the necessary sanction was granted.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

On the motion of Mr. Kirkham, letter dated 28th June 1889, from the Commissioner, stating that Messrs. Jamshedji Rastomji Padar, A. P. Lascari, and A. Misquita have been elected for free studentships in the Veterinary College, was recorded.

OVERBRIDGE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

The Corporation considered resolution of the standing committee, dated 19th June, as follows:—That with reference to its resolution dated 25th Oct. 1888, regarding the construction of an overbridge at Falkland Road, the Corporation be recommended to inform Government that the overbridge should be constructed, as shown on the plan forwarded herewith, providing for a total width of 92 feet, namely, low-level roads on each side, of 20 feet each, one foot on each side, for the vertical faces of the walls of the overbridge, and a width of 50 feet for the overbridge, namely, 40 feet for roadway and 5 feet for each footpath. The approaches to have a slope of not less than 1 in 35."

On the motion of Col. Merewether it was resolved that Government should be informed of the matter as suggested by the standing committee.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

Resolution of the standing committee, dated 12th June 1889, was then considered, recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 27,929, to meet the cost of (1) Rs. 27,164 for constructing a Fire Brigade station at Sankli Tank Road, in place of the one at the Byculla Police quarters, and (2) Rs. 765 for filling in site for the station; the cost to be met by appropriations from the grants for

ed by Sir John Fowler for providing an asphalt or concrete surface to the floor of the settlement basin, Rs. 75,000; provision of turbine overflow and sludge pipes, Rs. 11,500; cushions for outlets of filters, Rs. 9,800; and repointing walls of distributing basins, Rs. 1,630; total Rs. 97,930. That the commissioner be authorised to apply for the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of the necessary amount as above by loan. The standing committee was mindful of the resolution of the Corporation, calling upon them to submit their views upon the whole of Sir John Fowler's report. The standing committee went into the matter very carefully, a precis was prepared by the secretary and certain members of the Corporation, and the Commissioner having also considered it carefully, it was finally submitted to the whole standing committee, who adopted the resolution which was now before the Corporation, for their consideration.

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposition.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master said that the supply of water was far from satisfactory in Bombay. After Mr. Ollivant had left Bombay for England on leave, and ever since Mr. Braham had left the service, the water supply of Bombay was not what it was before the old women living on the fourth and fifth floors of houses often quarrelled with each other in their attempts to obtain their scanty supply of water (laughter). Now that the Corporation were called upon to pay a large sum, they would see that they got an ample return for their money.

Mr. Dinsha Vacha was of opinion that if the Corporation were bent upon spending such a large amount, they should spend it well, and not waste it by throwing it into the bottom of the reservoirs, as had been done in the case of the two other reservoirs. He thought that a guarantee should be taken from the contractor as to the quality of the work done by them. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta believed that the Corporation had not got all those particulars which they required from the standing committee. Although the latter had not done what was expected of them to be done, he could not see his way to opposing Mr. Carrol's proposition.

Mr. Kirkham remarked that Mr. Carrol's resolution was the best which could be adopted under the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Kabrajee said he had not the slightest doubt as to the urgency of the work. The standing committee did not consider other questions of great and general importance, because they required long and careful consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner having entered at some length into the whole history of the question Mr. Carrol's resolution was put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

The Corporation then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS FAGAN, Connaught Rangers, and Stewart, R. A., are appointed to the 3rd Bengal Infantry and 35th Sikhs respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SWEPE, 10th Bengal Infantry, is, on return from furlough, appointed officiating Commandant of the 12th Bengal Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GARNETT, Seaforth Highlanders, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and Lieutenant Cruddas, Royal Irish Regiment, is removed to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANTS SWETTENHAM, 28th Madras Infantry, and Moore, 33rd Madras Infantry, resign their probationary appointments and are posted to the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the South Wales Borderers respectively.

A NEW invention to permit of target practice being carried out in barrack rooms, &c., has recently been brought under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and has met with His Excellency's approval. It consists of a hollow rifled steel cartridge so contrived as to fire a small pellet by the explosion of a percussion cap. No subsidiary apparatus is required; the pellet does not touch the rifle-barrel in its passage, and every soldier is thus enabled to practise with his own weapon. This invention is designated "Dreyse's steel cartridges" for barrack-room practice, and the sole agent for India is Mr. R. Hotz, Simla, from whom cartridges, caps, and pellets can be obtained.

ENOUGH EVEN FOR SCEPTICS.

(London *Christian Globe.*)

HIGHLY interesting accounts have appeared lately in a number of professional and other publications of [illegible] results attained in the cure of certain [illegible] as incurable), through the medium of an external remedial agent.

These accounts are so well authenticated as to leave no doubt of their absolute truthfulness, and the efficacy of the remedy. Upon analysis, it is found that one of the principal ingredients of the preparation in question is an oily substance extracted from the leaves of a species of pine tree by a patented process. This may account for the fact that the remedy has become known as an oil—the trade-mark being "St. Jacobs Oil," under which name it has been registered in the Patent Office in this and other countries.

Among numerous surprising cures we investigated and verified two in particular, either of which is sufficient to leave no doubt of the immense value of this discovery. One is the case of a man who has been treated at numerous London and other hospitals for a number of years, where not only did he receive no benefit but this case was pronounced incurable. Here was rheumatism of the most aggravated description, drawing up the joints and rendering the patient a helpless cripple. At one of the institutions in Derbyshire where he received treatment he enjoyed the benefit of all the advantages, baths, mineral waters, &c., at the command of the same, and after all was discharged as incurable. A friend's attention having been called to an article in a London newspaper upon the subject of this oil, a trial was suggested. The first bottle produced a marvellous change, and after two weeks' use he was cured and again at work, after having been incapacitated for a number of years.

The other case spoken of is that of a man who had been employed in the Central Fish Market, London. His was either chronic rheumatism, or a very strong pre-disposition existed in that direction. At one time he was for three years helpless, having to carry his arm in a sling. He was treated at three different hospitals and at all these institutions after long skilled and careful treatment, his case was pronounced absolutely incurable. His landlord, hearing of St. Jacobs Oil, procured him a bottle. After three days' use he could take his arm out of the sling and move it without pain. Continuing the application, all pain, swelling, and stiffness entirely disappeared, and he is now cured and at work again.

With such experiences and endorsements as the foregoing it is impossible to say too much in favour of this oil; and the most sceptical can need no further proof of the astonishing efficacy of this discovery.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 6th July 1889:—

	Ghadeehi.	Songad.	Dhola.	Chuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.	In.ct.
Previously reported.	3 14	0 98	3 83	2 64	1 44	1 24
On the 6th July	0 40	0 55	0 38	0 35	0 20	0 5
Total up to date...	3 54	1 53	4 21	2 99	1 64	1 29

GONDAL-PORBANDAR DIVISION.

	Previously Reported.	Up to 30th June.	Total to date.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Bhayawadar ...	0 70	.....	0 70
Ranawas	2 69	.....	2 69
Porbandar	4 90	.....	4 90

THE Council of India Reduction Bill, as finally drafted, gives power for the reduction of the number of the Council from fifteen to ten. This reduction is not obligatory, the measure simply providing that when the Secretary of State sees fit not to fill up a vacancy his intention shall be recorded, and the vacancy shall remain unfilled. The measure, it is understood, consists of only one effective clause.

TUESDAY (18th ult.) was the seventy-fourth anniversary of Waterloo, and the following are, we believe, the names of the surviving officers who took part in the battle:—General George Whichcote (as Lieutenant of 52nd Light Infantry); General the Earl of Albemarle (as ensign of 14th Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hewett (as Captain of 3rd Battalion 14th Regiment); and Major Basil Jackson (as Lieutenant of Royal Staff Corps).

THE MISSION HIGH SCHOOL AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in your issue of the 1st instant relative to the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Ahmedabad bristles so thickly with inaccuracies that after reading it my first feeling was one of amazement that so many and such glaring blunders could by any possibility be crowded into little more than a column of your paper. "It is a strange phenomenon that some men who, by their usually careful and discriminating criticisms, have placed the public under much obligation can lay aside their wise caution and studied accuracy so soon as they begin to write on the subject of missions. Canon Taylor's opinions on English antiquities will always carry weight, but his searching criticism, as you have termed it, of missionary operations has been proved over and over again to be quite worthless, Mr. Caine's strictures against the drink system in India are based on some considerable acquaintance with the Blue Books, whereas his attack on missions reveals the hand, not of an expert, but of a tyro. So you, sir, have at least good precedents for waiving for a time your better judgment and giving a loose rein to your imagination when assailing the mission work in Guzerat. If the facts were what you take them to be, the conclusions you have drawn might follow; but these cannot hold good so long as the facts remain the direct opposite of you fictions."

You have in your article stated again and again that in the Mission High School at Ahmedabad religious instruction is imparted to "heathen" scholars by "heathen" teachers, and you ask whether the good people in Belfast, who are erroneously alleged by you to support the school, realise that the Scriptural instruction is given by non-Christians. Your readers may then be surprised to learn, what is none the less the simple truth, that all the teachers in Scriptural subjects are, and have been from the very opening of the school, Christians and Christians only. Not a single non-Christian has ever taught in the institution for a single hour a single class in Scripture or any other distinctively religious subject. That the contrary should be affirmed in a paper with any pretensions to accurate information is cause for no little astonishment. Mr. McAfee was himself the Scripture teacher, and was himself the party solely responsible for all the religious instruction in the upper classes of the school, while the lower classes were, and still are, taught by a native Christian.

You speak of Mr. McAfee as having "succeeded in replacing six of the non-Christian teachers by native Christians." This statement is entirely misleading. Though in your article you style Mr. McAfee "principal," he is in his written bond designated "teacher," and his authority did not reach to either the appointment or the dismissal of any other teacher in the school.

You speak further of the missionaries having "in 1887 made for the first time adverse minutes on the results of the Scripture examinations," and refer to their "sudden zeal" manifested for Scriptural knowledge as "possibly a tribute to the influence on missionary bodies of Canon Taylor's searching criticism." What modicum of truth lies in these statements will be evidenced by the fact that it was in the year 1881, and thus long before Canon Taylor attained his notoriety as a mission-critic, that the Presbytery directed that their high schools should be examined each year in the Scripture course gone over, and by the further fact that each of the six reports that were presented in Presbytery subsequent to 1882 by five different examiners was distinctly unfavourable with regard to the upper classes—the classes, that is to say, taught solely by Mr. McAfee himself. Our Presbyterial action, therefore, was not inspired by the authority you indicate, nor was our zeal newborn; and we can accordingly estimate at their true value alike the criticisms of Canon Taylor and the strictures contained in the articles in your paper. The contention actually put forward regarding Mr. McAfee's "dismissal" reduces itself in short to this. In the preface to the report for 1885 on the occasion of an increased grant-in-aid having been earned the general editor inserted a commendatory paragraph, *ergo*, when, largely in consequence of subsequent events, the mission board three years later, availing themselves of one of the express terms in the written agreement entered into with Mr. McAfee, sent him six months' notice to leave, the cry of injustice must be raised forthwith, and no accusation is too base to be hurled against men who have only done their duty.

Further you have not hesitated to affirm that it was our "praise awarded the scholars for their discipline, and the honesty of their answers at examinations, which brought a handsome amount of Government money to the school." [Here Mr. Taylor misapprehends our contention.—*Ed., B. G.*] This is a statement as scandalous as it is untrue. The only declaration which I, as manager, was required to make prior to the receipt of the Government grant, and the only one I did make, was that the total sum to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid was less than one-third of the school's annual expenditure. The "praise" you mention of the scholars for discipline and honesty was never awarded by us—[Was it awarded by the Inspector on whose estimation the grants were obtained?]—and in common with so much else in your article is fiction pure and simple.

Before concluding our reply to the portion of your article relating to Mr. McAfee and the Mission High School we would merely add that if the Presbytery's opinion as to the inefficiency of the school be correct, Mr. McAfee has no ground of grievance. If, on the other hand, the Presbytery's contention be wrong, then Mr. McAfee's must be correct, and the condition of the school in point of efficiency, &c., is all that can be desired. On this latter supposition, however, would Mr. McAfee explain how it consists with honourable and straightforward conduct that a few months ago he could bring himself to write to the Director of Public Instruction, and request him to reduce the school-grant on the express ground of an inefficiency which he himself to this hour declares is altogether imaginary?

You extract from the columns of the *Bombay Guardian* Mr. McAfee's communication regarding the alleged lavish expenditure by the mission on the non-Christians in Ahmedabad to the comparative neglect of the Christian children in Ranipur. Having evidently the file of the *Bombay Guardian* at hand, you ought to have known—you have not, however, quoted—my correction of the above misrepresentation. In that paper I showed that a comparison, instituted on the basis of Mr. McAfee's own figures, proved that the average expense, borne by the mission for education per head at Ranipur amounted to eleven times as much as the average for Ahmedabad. You also failed to mention the fact that, for the year ending 31st March last, the mission paid on an average for each Christian girl in attendance at the Ranipur School rather more than what it paid for every three non-Christian girls in School No. II., and even every four in School No. I. at Ahmedabad. [Was the total expenditure on the Christian School Rs. 54 per annum, and what was the amount expended on schools where all the scholars were non-Christians?]

It is true that Mr. McAfee published, and you have in your article endorsed, the statement that in consequence of their neglected education the youths at Ranipur grow up emasculated men, but it is also true that Mr. McAfee knows practically nothing of the young men in the village. Since December 1884 till after his "dismissal" in 1889 he never to my knowledge put a foot in the place, and such a pronouncement as the above thus comes with singularly bad grace from him. It is, moreover, untrue that any such emasculation exists, and even did it exist it could not be attributed to lack of education or to inefficient pastoral supervision.

For the many minor inaccuracies the merest reference must suffice. The Presbytery consists not, as stated by you, of nine, but of ten ordained members. Any one acquainted with the elements of Presbyterian Church government should know that the General Assembly does not (whatever the clause may mean) "ordain and appoint all Presbyterian members in Ireland." No native Christian, your statement nothwithstanding, to whom the work of Scriptural instruction was entrusted, has been dismissed from the school. The Mission School is not "shunned by Christian children." At present there are eighteen Christian scholars on its rolls, and more are ready to come.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. P. TAYLOR.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 8.—The barometric changes are generally irregular; there is a slight rise in most places in North-Eastern India as well as at some stations on the west coast and in the Punjab. Elsewhere there is a general fall. The distribution is fairly normal, and the wind circulation is such as ordinarily prevails during a steady monsoon. In Bombay the current is blowing freshly to strongly and in Bengal the current is moderate. The temperature is low, except in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Guzerat, where there is a slight excess. Rainfall is general, except in Lower Bengal, Western Punjab, Central India, and Sind, where there was none, and Madras, where there were only scattered showers. Rain is heavy in Guzerat and several stations in Northern India.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT DADAR.

A MEETING of the Municipal ratepayers of ward G., Mahim, was held on Sunday last, the 30th ultimo, at Dr. A. de Silva's School, to consider the necessity of forming an association with the object of watching and promoting the interests, as well as for representing their grievances to the proper authorities as regards sanitation and all other matters connected with this ward, the following gentlemen being present:—Dr. Bhowanishankar B. Dadarkar, Messrs Ardaseer Framjee Oonwala, S. J. d'Abreo, Bhai Ramchunder, Jivan Dhondjee, D. F. de Souza, Naraen Ramchunder, J. F. Rodrigues, M. Vaz, J. F. Murzello, K. N. Rane, J. A. Dias, Kassinath Dewjee, Moroba Bhimjee, Dadoba Bhimji, Manick Gopal Patel, M. F. de Silva, J. A. Valladares, D. F. Murzello, D. P. Rozario, P. A. Piedade, John de Mello, D. F. Valles, F. X. de Souza, M. F. Miranda, F. J. Quiny, Mucoond Arjoon, J. F. Ferreira, J. M. Fernandes, Vinayek Gungadhar, Shamrao Narayen, and others.

Mr. S. J. D'Abreo, one of the signatories, having read the circular convening the meeting, Mr. A. Oonwala proposed and Mr. Bhai Ramchunder seconded, that Dr. B. B. Dadarkar do take the chair.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that the object of this meeting was to form a ratepayers' association, which comprised Dadar, Mahim, and Worlee, for the purpose of representing the grievances concerning the insanitary condition existing in ward G, and other matters relating to the Municipality. He confessed that that object had been long since contemplated, but owing to the fact that there being want of united action on the part of the residents of the ward, it had remained without assuming any definite form. He pointed out that the ratepayers were fully aware that their ward was in a backward condition, as far as sanitation was concerned, as compared with other wards of the city. In point of population, the ratio was increasing steadily in greater proportion on account of new mills being built and factories started. Dr. Dadarkar dwelt at great length on the condition of the roads and by-lanes which hold rain-water, which accumulates on either side of the road, thus causing great inconvenience in getting into houses. This accumulated water, he said, very often remained stagnant for a long time, and the stench evolved by it was fearful—nay a fruitful source of certain diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentry, cholera, intermittent fever, &c. Dr. Dadarkar from professional experience said that formerly malarial fever was seldom prevalent at Dadur, Mahim, and Worlee, but it had been since 1882 prevailing in the form of an epidemic, taking Parbhadevie as its mother country. He exhorted the gentlemen around him to ask the Municipality to provide main roads with side-gutters and one large underground gutter to remove all sullage water to the sea, and to stop fresh quarry excavations. Dr. Dadarkar, in conclusion, expressed a wish that in the first place our representatives of the ward should be made acquainted with our grievances fully, and asked to take action in the matter, and if nothing is done, it will then be an incumbent duty upon them to go directly to the proper authorities to obtain redress to their complaints.

Mr. A. F. Oonwala then addressed the meeting:—Gentlemen,—Dr. Dadarkar has given such a clear and lucid account of the insanitary condition of Mahim and the surrounding places that it would be unnecessary for me to dilate further on that point. But the question of appointing a rate-payers' association for this ward is so very important that it must be seriously considered in all its bearings. Our conduct, gentlemen, as residents in this ward, has hitherto been marked by so much apathy and indifference towards our own interests, that if the Municipal authorities have disregarded our claims to their attention, we have ourselves to blame. The gentlemen who represent us in the Municipal Corporation give us flattering promises year after year to watch our interests and to exert their utmost towards mitigating the evils at attendant upon bad drainage, insufficiency of the police, filthy condition of the roads, &c. But no sooner do they succeed in canvassing a sufficient number of votes and obtain a seat in the Corporation, than they forget their promises and ignore our interests. In fact, their principal ambition seems to be merely to get a seat in our civil Council without caring one jot as to what the responsibilities of their position are. It is a matter of great regret that the voters of this ward, regardless of their duty, both towards themselves and the other poor rate-payers and residents of this ward, and influenced by mere private considerations, bring about this wretched state of things by giving their votes to those very gentlemen who have always remained indifferent to our interests. Under such circumstances the necessity of having a rate-payers' association of our own to represent our grievances to the Corporation through the channel of the general rate-payers' association cannot be questioned. United action on our own part will necessarily effect greater good than the sham promises of honor-seeking councillors.

Mr. S. J. D'Abreo said that he had listened with great pleasure to what had been said by the two former speakers, who had touched on almost all the points connected with the wants of this ward. However, he would lay great stress on epidemic fevers and other diseases prevailing in this ward, owing to its insalubrious condition, and his friend Dr. Dadarkar, in his medical capacity, had frequent opportunities offered him to visit various quarters of the locality, and that he was quite competent to deal with this matter better than most of them in that room. Besides what had been said by the above gentlemen, he would call special attention to the necessity for immediate action being taken to abate the growing nuisance of the quarry-holes and the work of the total destruction of the Mahim woods which were reaching its completion. Representations from time to time had been made to the municipal authorities, but to no purpose, as the consumption of the moorum or sandstone is increasing, as the excavation of the carts is increasing by leaps and bounds, ruining the neighbouring landowners and house proprietors. He said that this state of things would not be tolerated for a moment in the town where the members of the Corporation had their most comfortable habitations surrounded by splendid gardens, while, on the contrary, the houses of their rate-payers were surrounded by large tanks and ponds caused by the quarry-holes and also rendered dangerous of access. Since the introduction of the Municipal Act, 1872, they have been paying heavy taxes on their houses and lands and trees without any adequate return. Now, the question arose whether they should simply content themselves with holding meeting after meeting and making long speeches and relying upon the most flattering promises made by the representatives during election times. He thought it was high time for them to put their shoulders together.

Mr. K. A. Rane said he was sorry to observe the apathy and indifference shown by the rate-payers themselves in this matter for a long time past, but they had to thank themselves for the insanitary state of the place where they at present lived. Mr. Rane expressed his full sympathy with the object which the promoters of the meeting had in view. He said that the condition of the ward as pointed by Dr. Dadarkar was really fearful. He perfectly remembered Mahim was once considered to be the best place for change of air, and a number of invalids would go to live there to recruit their health. Dr. Dadarkar had fully stated the causes of several diseases which occasionally prevail here, and the only course which would seem best fitted for our practical purpose, to check these diseases and get our other Municipal grievances redressed, was to unite themselves into a body and begin to work with the aid of the new representatives of the ward, who would truly watch their interests.

It was then proposed by Mr. A. F. Oonwalla and seconded by Mr. S. J. D'Abreo, and carried unanimously, that the proposed association be called, "The Mahim Landowners and Rate-payers' Association."

Mr. Bhai Ramchander then proposed and Mr. K. N. Ranée seconded that the Very Revd. J. B. Fernandes be appointed president of the association; and the proposition was carried unanimously.

A committee, consisting of about 35 members (with power to add to their number) was formed.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE Oriental Congress, which is to take place in Stockholm in September, will, it is anticipated, be of unusual interest. Five hundred foreign members have announced their intention to take part in the proceedings. Deputations, single members from Persia, Arabia, India, Egypt, Japan, China, &c., will attend, and many renowned savants of the far East are expected. King Oscar is honorary president. Several *fetes* will be given in honour of the strangers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

THE JUBBULPORE MILL CASE.

THE GOCULDAS BALABDAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD. *vs.* MR. JAMES SCOTT AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment in this suit, which had occupied some forty-four days, said in the course of a voluminous finding:—

In dealing with the mass of evidence that has been adduced on these issues some order is necessary, and I have adopted the following as being in my opinion the most convenient one I consider and ascertain—

(1) The precise circumstances under which the contract of the 13th August, 1883, was made between the parties. (2) The exact terms of the agreement between the parties, and the respective liabilities of the parties thereunder. (3) How far those liabilities have been discharged by the party burdened thereby. And (4) the relief to which the plaintiffs may be entitled by reason of the new discharge of any of those liabilities by the defendants. I will then record my finding upon each issue, and pronounce final judgment in the case. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship said:—

I have now decided all the points at issue in this case on a full consideration of the evidence adduced respecting them. Much of this evidence I have set out, but there is far more which, for obvious reasons, I have omitted from my written judgment, though not from my attentive consideration. I am now in a position to take the various parts of the plaintiffs' claim, and see how far they can be sustained.

1. The claim for Rs. 49,071-14-5, being the price of sufficient additional preparatory machinery to make the mill efficient. None of this can be sustained, there having been no contract by the defendant to supply such.

2. A claim for Rs. 41,000, being the loss sustained by plaintiffs in consequence of not having been supplied with sufficient preparatory machinery, the effect of which was that the cotton they had purchased was left unused, and at the end of 1886 was worth so much less than the then market price. This claim must be wholly disallowed, the plaintiffs having been supplied with all the preparatory machinery they were entitled to under the contract. Damages cannot be claimed in respect of a breach of contract that has not occurred.

3. A claim for Rs. 31,600, being moneys alleged to have been advanced by plaintiffs on defendants' accounts to their men at Jubbulpore, and also in payment of freight and of the expenses in erecting the machinery. This matter must be referred to a Commissioner to take the accounts of the parties thereon, and to determine how much is due to the plaintiffs. I can only decide the general principles, *viz.*, that the defendants are not liable for the wages, &c., of the men when not employed on the fitting up and erection of the machinery; are not liable for the cost of medical attendance on these men; are not liable for the cost or carriage of fire-bricks, lime, and other materials and articles used in the construction of the building; are not liable for the amount of the special account for carting and sheltering the machinery; are not liable for the cost of the pipes and apparatus put up either to heat or to bring water to the building; and are liable only for the cost of fitting and erecting the machinery, and for the charges necessary and incidental thereto.

4. A claim of a large sum of money, the exact amount, however, of which has not been given as the value of machinery agreed to be supplied but not supplied. In respect of this claim I award the following only:—

Lubricators, Rs. 185-6-0.
Engine counter, Rs. 89-5-0.
Steam and vacuum gauges, Rs. 75-12-0.
Fencing, Rs. 150.
Covering pipes, Rs. 200.
Zinc. drippers, Rs. 15.
Roller motions on mules, Rs. 420.
Difference in value between a 52-inch and a 60-inch loom, Rs. 30=Rs. 1,156-7.
Allowance for loom not erected, Rs.150=Rs.1,306-7-0.

5. A claim of Rs. 50,000 as damages suffered by reason of the inferiority of yarn and cloth produced, the loss is estimated at from 2 to 3 annas on each 10lb. bundle of yarn. This claim is wholly disallowed. The inferiority of the yarn—if there was any inferiority at all—was not caused by any fault in the machinery.

6. A claim of Rs. 1,92,000, being the profit the plaintiffs calculated they would have made in the two years of working, had the machinery been good enough to enable them to produce of 10's and 16's on average of 9 oz. a spindle, I have found that there was no bad or imperfect working of the machinery, and, therefore, the whole of this claim must be disallowed.

7. And last a claim of Rs. 1,93,400 under the alleged guarantee of 10 per cent. profits for the first two years of working. No such having been proved to have been given, the whole of this claim must also be disallowed.

Turning now back to the issue I record findings as below:—

1. In the affirmative, defendants having abandoned the contention.
2. In the negative.
3. In the negative.
4. In the negative.
5. In the affirmative.
6. In the negative.
7. In the negative.
8. In the affirmative.
9. In the negative.
10. In the negative.
11. This cannot be directed till the accounts are taken; for the present it can be found in the negative. It is, however, a useless issue, raised like some others, not in order to the decision of some relevant point, but merely to deny the correctness of any statement made by the plaintiffs.
12. In the affirmative, but the amount can only be determined after accounts are taken.
13. In the affirmative.
14. Clause 1 in the affirmative; clause 2 in the negative.
15. In the affirmative.
16. In the affirmative.
17. Clause 1 may be affirmatively found, but clause 2 in the negative.
18. In the affirmative, except as to items specified in judgment (ante p. 189).
19. In the negative.
20. In the negative, except as found under issue 18.
21. Defendants are liable up to the date of the plaintiffs taking delivery at Jubbulpore and after that the plaintiffs are liable: much damage was caused by the plaintiffs' neglect to protect the machinery and properly shelter it.
22. Plaintiffs are entitled to Rs. 4,000 for breakages prior to erection.

Rs. 3,000 for renewals in two years of working.
Rs. 1,306-7 for deficiencies in supply and to whatever may be found due on account of advances, &c.

They have with them Rs. 60,000 of the defendants' money, Rs. 30,000 in cash and Rs. 30,000 in shares. They, therefore, clearly will not be entitled to a decree for anything, but only to be allowed to set off something against this.

Note.—Case to be set down for special minutes of decree this day fortnight, in hope that plaintiffs will accept the Rs. 3,000 for renewals, and that parties will agree on some sum to be due on account.

JULY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE LATE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY'S ESTATE.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER VS. RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY.

THIS case, in which his lordship delivered judgment a few days ago, was called on for further argument. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity said that his lordship in delivering judgment decreed, among other things, that the defendant was not to account for the purchase-money of the shares which came into his hands as he had to account for them in another way. At the same time a number of points were referred to the Commissioner. His Lordship having taken such a view of the matter, it followed that the defendant should be restrained from receiving dividends on the estate of the insolvent from the Official Assignee. The defendant was bound to account for the insolvent's monies that came into his hands, and he should be restrained by an injunction from receiving dividends.

The judge said that an application of this nature ought to be made in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Inverarity said such an application was made to the Insolvency Court, and the dividends were ordered to be paid on the defendant's giving security for them.

The judge said that Mr. Inverarity was now treading upon quite a new ground.

Mr. Inverarity said that his lordship had the power to revise the judgment at any time before it was delivered. With regard to the set-off allowed to the defendant, the learned counsel remarked that his lordship would not have allowed it if his lordship had read the authorities cited by him in his reply. On the question of costs, Mr. Inverarity said the plaintiff was entitled to the whole of the costs of the suit. The information in the possession of the plaintiff at the date of filing the suit was not complete. The defendant's case was one of complete denial of any properties of the insolvent coming into his hands, but the plaintiff had succeeded in recovering a large bulk of them from the defendant. It was true the plaintiff had failed in recovering some minor claims, but the learned counsel asked the court to follow the ruling of Sir Charles Sargent in awarding costs in the case of C. A. Turner *vs.* Kessowjee Naik, in which Mr. Turner was unsuccessful in respect of the greater portion of his claims, but was still allowed the whole costs of the suit.

Mr. Telang contended that his lordship having passed a decree in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 1,25,000, with simple interest at 9 per cent., there was no account to be taken now. Defendant had no objection to pay interest on dividends from the date on which he received them, but the plaintiff had no right to ask for an injunction against him.

His lordship said he intended in his judgment to award interest upon the dividends, and he should have to re-frame his judgment to make it complete.

Mr. Telang, continuing, said the defendant had received some payments long before Alladinbhoy was adjudicated an insolvent. As to the set-off, his lordship had already decided the point that there was to be a set-off, and it was not now open to the court to alter the decision. With regard to costs, Mr. Turner should be treated only as a private individual. A considerable portion of the claim made by him was decided in favour of the defendant.

His lordship reserved his decision until Wednesday.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE JUBBULPORE MILL CASE.

THE GOCULDAS BALABDAS MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* JAMES SCOTT AND OTHERS.

The above suit was on the board before his lordship this morning "to speak to the minutes of decree." Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; whereas the Advocate-General with Mr. Anderson represented the defendants.

The Judge: Have you done anything in this case?

Mr. Lang said there was practically nothing done in the case; in fact there was no time to settle the matters in dispute.

The Advocate-General said that something might have been done in the matter, had it not been that the plaintiff's solicitors refused to grant any interview to the defendants.

Mr. Lang remarked that the solicitors asked the defendants to submit to them a list of certain items in dispute before any interview could be granted, but that had not been done. The learned counsel further observed that his clients were ready to accept Rs. 3,000 for "renewals" without prejudicing their right to appeal in any way.

The Advocate-General agreed as to the amount, remarking that it must be understood that the consent was simply as to the amount of the item, and not as to the correctness of the decision.

Mr. Lang then read a draft of the decree prepared in the Prothonotary's office, which the Advocate-general pointed out was incorrect in some respects.

His Lordship made an order to the effect that accounts be taken by the Commissioner, of the dealings and transactions between plaintiffs and defendants, having regard to the findings in the judgment. All costs in the suit should be reserved till the accounts were taken.

The Advocate-general asked that his lordship be pleased to direct that the findings on issues be embodied in the decree.

In a case like this, where there was a chance of going to the Appeal Court, the embodiment of findings on issues in the decree would be of great convenience. The learned counsel further stated that it would be much better if his lordship, who was so well conversant with the details of the case, and who had laid down certain principles therein, were to take accounts himself. The late Sir Erskine Perry, and the present Chief Justice also, had in certain cases taken accounts themselves. His lordship, he said, being very familiar with the details of the present case, would take a great deal shorter time than the Commissioner to settle the accounts

His Lordship thought that he would have to sit at least for a week to take accounts, which he could not very well do with the number of cases standing in his list.

The Advocate-general observed that his lordship would not take long to apply the principles, whereas the struggle before the Commissioner by each side to show what was in his lordship's mind, would be great, and it would be difficult for the Commissioner to arrive at it successfully. The learned counsel thought his lordship would be able to take accounts in a couple of days.

Mr. Lang thought it would take more than a month.

His Lordship thought that it would certainly take more than a couple of days, say a week or a forthight, and he could not devote such long time to it. There would be no difficulty, he said, about principles, which were clearly laid down.

A DISPUTED TRUSTEESHIP.

DWARKADASS SHAMJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* LILADHUR SHAMJEE.

This suit arises from quarrels between the first plaintiff and the defendant, who are brothers. Messrs. Inverarity and Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw and Kanga, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-general, with Mr Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs, who are the trustees of an indenture of settlement, dated 2nd June 1884, prayed for a ruling declaring the defendant no longer a trustee of the indenture in question, and also that he might be directed to make all such arrangements as were necessary to vest the trust notes, of the value of rupees thirty thousand, in the plaintiffs, and further that he might be restrained by an injunction of the Court from asserting or alleging that he was still a trustee.

For the defence it was contended that the defendant had not validly retired from the trusteeship, and that he had validly revoked such retirement.

After hearing all the evidence and counsel's argument on both sides, his lordship said the defendant appeared to have retired from the trusteeship on the 20th November, 1888, and the first plaintiff was validly constituted trustee in his place on the 8th January 1889, and the alleged revocation of the defendant's retirement was invalid. On these grounds, his lordship passed a decree against the defendant for the declaration and injunction prayed for, at the same time ordering him to pay the costs of the suit for both parties.

POONA RACES—1889.

ENTRANCES—1ST JULY.

THE POONA DERBY.

Mr Farmer's ..... b a h Kayelan

THE CRITERION.

Mr Newton's ..... c a h Jassim, 5 years
Do ..... br a h Coral, 5 years

THE BRIMTHURY STAKES.

Capt McLaughlin's. .b c b m Little Lady
Mr De Lisle's .....b c b p Curate
Mr Pottinger's.....g c b m Baramatti

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr Farmer's.....b a h Kayelan

THE PONY DERBY.

Mr Turner's.....b a p Cyclops
Captain McLaughlin's b c b m Little Lady
Captain MacDougall's g aus p Chester
Mr Dignum's.....g a p Magistrate, 3 years
Do. .....g a p Main Top, 4 years

THE WELTER.

Mr Percival Name's...ch a h The Vicar
Mr Newton's.....c a h Jassim
do. ...br a h Coral

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Mr Farmer's .....c a c Pilgrimage, 3 years

THE PONY CUP.

Captain McLaughlin's b c b m Little Lady
Captain MacDougall's...g aus p Chester
Mr Dignum's .....g a p Magistrate.
do. ..... g a p Main Top

THE CONNAUGHT CUP.

Mr S A W's... .....b a h Young Sirhan
Mr Farmer s... .....c a c Pilgrimage

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

Mr, Grant's .....b a c Lansdowne
The Golconda Co-
federate's .....b a h Namdar
Mr S A W's .....b a h Young Sirhan
Mr Farmer's .....b a h Kayelan
do. .....c a c Pilgrimage

THE KIRKEE CUP.

Mr Grant's.....g a p Asteroid late Kurgan.
Captain McLaughlin's b c b m Little Lady.
Captain MacDougall's g aus p Chester.
Mr Dignum's.....g a p Magistrate
do .....g a p Main Top
do.....dun ap Surprise

The following changes of ownership are published for information:—

Ch a gal Acrobat entered in the 1st May Entrances as belonging to Mr Abdoola bin Faras, is now the property of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee.

Ch a h Scimitar, ch a h Jassim and br a h Coral entered in the 1st May Entrances as belonging to Mr. Ali Abdoola, are now the property of Mr Newton.

B a h Young Sirhan entered for the Poona Derby as belonging to Mr HamoodBurgas, is now the the property of Mr S A W.

Br a h Revenge is now the sole property of Mr Cursetjee.

THE MADRAS MILITARY PROSECUTION.

THE further hearing of the case in which Honorary Captain George Mathias Dorsey and Store Sergeant W. W. Hogg of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory stand charged, at the instance of Colonel C. W. Brereton, R. A. Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of the sum of Rs. 119-12-6, was proceeded with on Saturday morning before Colonel J Macdonald Smith, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Egmore Police Court. Mr. P. D. Shaw, Acting Crown Prosecutor, inst

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE cricket last week (ending June 15) was varied, interesting, and important. Undoubtedly, the most notable event in every way was the defeat of Surrey by Notts, a result which was received with general satisfaction, at all events, north of the Thames. The Surrey Eleven have not sustained such a disastrous reverse for several seasons. Last year their otherwise uninterrupted career of victory was checked by Lancashire who defeated them on the Oval; but the attempt they made on that occasion to maintain their position was in strong contrast to their almost craven exhibition at Trent Bridge against Notts. Their batting was poor and their mistakes in the field provoked even their staunchest partisans to severe criticism. Gunn, who scored 118, was missed by Mr. Key off an easy chance at mid-off when he had scored 14, and again by Wood at the wicket when he had scored 34.

The Notts bowlers Shacklock and Richardson met with great success. The first named of the pair is showing a great improvement on his early form last year, whilst the Aigburth professional is bowling as well as any captain could possibly desire. It is noteworthy that in this match the wicket was hit no fewer than 19 times, and there were four cases of "leg before," which means the same thing, of course. Lohmann succeeded in bowling down Shrewsbury's wicket at an early stage of the game, but Mr. Dixon, Barnes, and Gunn, and after them Scotton (who played with quite unexpected freedom), kept the Surrey bowlers at bay for several hours.

The Surrey men had a match with the Cambridge University players, who made their first appearance on a London ground this season. The result of the encounter was never in doubt, and the Cantabs quite failed to justify the assertions of their friends that they are greatly superior to Oxford. Their bowling was weak, and Mr. Woods for once was ineffective, his three wickets costing 73 runs; whilst the Surrey bowlers, all of them "imports" excepts Lohmann, disposed of the batsmen with extraordinary rapidity. Lockwood—another Northerner—has already made his mark for Surrey; and Sharpe, who was once professionally engaged at St. Helens, in this county, and was recognised as a very promising cricketer, bowled very well both at Trent Bridge and on the Oval. We fancy that before the season is over both Notts and Lancashire will have reason to regret that they had no opportunity of enrolling Sharpe in their ranks.

The Lancashire Eleven had a good week. The Colts' match afforded plenty of amusement, but the result was not satisfactory to the Executive, who were in search of promising youngsters. The best form undoubtedly was shown by Parkes, of Farnworth. He seems to be as free from "nerves" as a Chinaman, and went to the wicket feeling, as a good cricketer ought to feel, that it is beyond the powers of the other side to get him out in a hurry. For the rest, the batting was poor and the bowling quite harmless. The fielding was better, but there were some conspicuous exceptions, notably a Liverpool recruit who came with good recommendations and a club of ash weighing 3lb. 7oz. He tried very hard to hit the ball with his ponderous weapon, and actually scored seven in the first innings. In the second venture he made one of the most complicated strokes we have ever seen at cricket, and his bails were off before he had concluded the little bit of "tumbling" which began as the ball was leaving the bowler's hand.

Resuming our chronicle, we need not dwell long on the Kent match. The absence of Lord Harris and Mr. Patterson materially weakened the visitors, but few were prepared for such a disappointing display as they made at the wickets. At the start Lancashire fared badly, but Messrs. Steel and Sugg retrieved the position and put their successors on velvet. Mr. Steel had been having some good practice at Uppingham School as a member of Mr. Orford's Eleven, and here he was seen almost at his best. Albert Ward firmly established his reputation as a sound and correct batsman, with excellent defence and a hard hitter when he is well set. His success was very popular. The Kent batsman were altogether "at sea" against the bowling, and Mold considerably raised himself in the estimation of the public by his performance in this match.

Gloucestershire, after being compelled to follow on against Sussex, was after all robbed by time of a well-deserved victory. Mr. Grace delayed to take advantage of the new rule until Evans, who was at the wicket, had made his 50; and when the declaration was made it came too late. There was some heavy scoring in the match, and the total (971 runs) was the highest recorded in a first-class match this season. The champion scored 70 in the first innings, but in the second Bean, the Notts bowler hit his off stump with the first ball. Mr. Cranston, with 43 and 130, seems to be in better form than ever, and Major, the Sussex recruit, scored 106 in brilliant style. It was a great pity that the match could not be played out; and Humphreys and Hollands, whose stubborn defence really made a draw possible, were not actuated by the spirit which once caused Wiltsher at a critical period of a great game to say to his last man, "Play to win if you can, but don't play for a draw."

The week would have been noteworthy, if for nothing else, for the reappearance of Mr. Spofforth on the cricket field. The celebrated Australian, whose performances with the ball have never been surpassed, feels somewhat aggrieved at the objection that was taken by several counties to his inclusion in the Derbyshire team. His was, we think, distinctly a case in which the Marylebone or any other club might have created a precedent; but however that may be, Mr. Spofforth will, we suppose, be seen in a good many matches this year. The Yorkshiremen won the match under notice, but not by a great majority of runs. In fact, they would have been defeated had not Lee and Hall made a resolute stand in the second innings, scoring between them 78 out of 92.

That particular second innings will be long remembered. When play ceased on Monday Yorkshire had scored 82 for the loss of one wicket; next morning the remaining nine wickets yielded exactly ten runs. Mr. Spofforth hit the stumps six times, and his eight wickets cost a shade over four runs each. With regard to his position, the following remarks by a well-known cricketer in *Baily's Magazine* express a wide-spread feeling. He says:—"Those who say that the objection had nothing to do with any disinclination on the part of any section of cricketers to meet Mr. Spofforth's bowling will always find an audience among the marine division at Gosport," &c.

Favoured to the last with pleasant weather, the match at Scarborough between Sherwin's Eleven and Lord Hawke's Eleven ended in a draw, Sherwin's side having much the best of it. Sherwin's side, who had scored 237 for five wickets on Friday, the first day, resumed their second innings at ten minutes past twelve, and were all out at half-past one for 316. Lord Hawke's Eleven wanted 278 to win, but they would have had to score at a great pace to make the runs in the time available, and as a matter of fact they never looked in the least like getting them. The only interest centred in the question whether or not they would keep up their wickets and save the game. This they succeeded in doing, and at the call of time they had four wickets to fall, and still required 120 runs. Hall, who went in first and was out third at 90, played a capital innings.

On Thursday, the 20th, the day before the departure of the mail, at Kennington Oval, the Surrey Eleven accomplished a fine batting performance against Derbyshire. Winning the toss and going in first on a good hard wicket. The Surrey innings which lasted four hours and three-quarters realised exactly 400 runs. The early batting gave no promise of such a big total, for though Abel and Mr. Key played good cricket and together put on 52 runs, the score was only 123 when the sixth batsman was dismissed. At this point Maurice Read was joined by Lockwood, and by some fine hard hitting the pair added 89 runs while together. Read, who was the seventh man out, was only at the wickets two hours for his 103, and except for a difficult chance in the slips when he had made six he made no mistake.

Lockwood stayed till the score was 282, and was then easily caught at extra mid-off. The young Surrey batsman played a fine, punishing game, and his 81, which occupied him an hour and forty minutes, included fourteen fours, a three, and eight twos. Then came a long and unexpected stand by Sharpe and Beaumont, the last pair, who for an hour and twenty-five minutes resisted the Derbyshire bowlers, and in that time hit up 118 runs. Derbyshire had a little over an hour's batting before the drawing of the stumps, and in that time lost five wickets for 62 runs.

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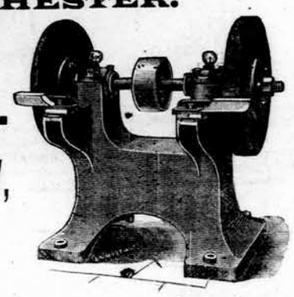

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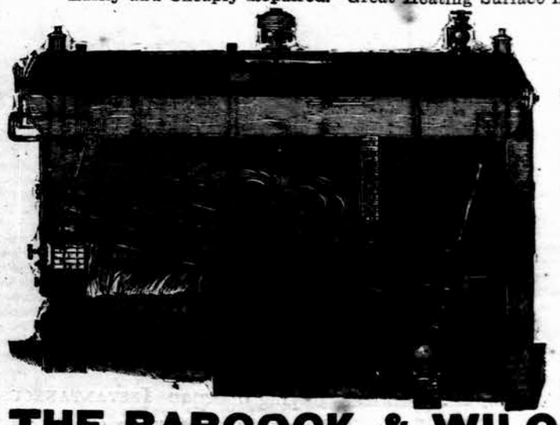

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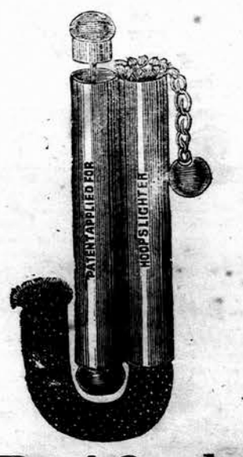

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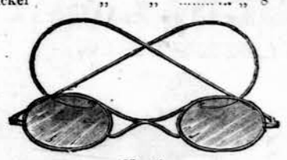

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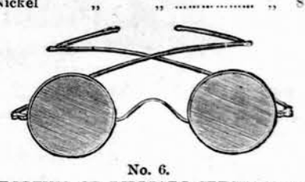

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